

# MOOSE JAW TIMES.

VOL. VII.—NO. 15.

MOOSE JAW, N. W. T., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1895.

\$150 PER ANNUM.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

Under this head Business Cards not exceeding one inch, ten dollars per annum.

**W. M. GRAYSON**, Barrister, Advocate, Conveyancer, Notary Public, Etc. Office Main St. Moose Jaw, N. W. T. Agent for the Canada Northwest Land Company, Limited, and the Trustees of Moose Jaw Town Site.

**G. GORDON**, Barrister, Advocate, Etc. Agent for the Manitoba and North West Land Co. Office, High St. Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

**W. J. NELSON**, Barrister, Advocate, Conveyancer. Room 16, Aberdeen House, Rizer St. E., Moose Jaw.

**C. JOHNSTONE**, Barrister, Solicitor, Advocate, Etc. Office: Cor. South Ry. & Rose St., Regina.

**A. R. TURNBULL, M.D., C.M.** Office in Hole's block, cor. Main and River streets.

**D. R. P. F. SIZE, L.D.S., M.R.C.D.S.** Surgeon Dentist. Will visit Moose Jaw the 29th and 30th of each month. Satisfaction given both in workmanship and prices. Regina office open from 18 to 29 of each month.

**H. McHUGHALL**, Deputy Registrar. Moose Jaw District, for Births, Marriages and Deaths.

**SEYMOUR GREEN**, Insurance agent; Issuer Marriage Licenses; School Director; etc. etc. Homebased entries made; Full list of all lands open for entry in the Moose Jaw District; Farms for sale with from 50 to 200 acres under cultivation, easy payments; C. P. R. and Hudson Bay lands for sale. Money to Loan.

**I. O. F.** Court Moose Jaw. No. 509, holds its regular meeting in Amable Hall, on the last Tuesday in each month, at 8 o'clock. Every member is requested to attend. Next regular meeting will be held on Tuesday, Sept. 24th. W. Timmins, C.R. C. L. Ross, R.S.

**JNO. BRASS**, Tin & Sheet Iron Worker. CROSBIE BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

**O. B. FYSH**, Auctioneer & Valuator.

Orders for Auction Sales or Bailiff's work left at office, Town Hall block, will receive prompt attention.

**R-I-P-A-N-S.** ONE GIVES RELIEF.

**LUMBER & WOOD FOR CASH**

About the first of September you will begin to think winter is coming. Then you will want storm windows, doors, etc. It might not be a bad idea to feel around a bit right away before the fall rush commences. We particularly want to call your attention to the fact that we are selling CHEAP now, but only for CASH.

**E. Simpson & Co.**

**FOR WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS,**

The pick of the choicest brands selected from the markets of both hemispheres, also American Lager, Domestic Ale and Porter, Guinness's Stout, and Bass' Pale Ale, call on or write to

**OCTAVIUS FIELD.** Terms Cash.

Store closes at 18 o'clock; take notice and govern yourselves accordingly.

# FROST !!!

will soon be here again and with it many requirements in

**New Dress Goods, New Mantles, New Capes, and New Underwear.**

Buyers will find a grand assortment of above lines at

**T. W. Robinson's**

**Sealette, Grey Lamb, and Hair Seal Capes,**

latest and nobbiest on the market. very stylish goods and just the thing for fall. "See them."

Another consignment of flannel-ette underwear to hand.

**MISSSES' CHILDRENS' AND LADIES'**

It does not pay you to make up those goods as prices are low and quality high. They are great values. Also the noted Puritan underwear.

**DRESS GOODS.**

Dress Goods arriving daily and more to follow. Also the latest styles in trimmings to match.

Half a car of apples placed in stock, and another car load to arrive in about three weeks. Place your order for a barrel.

**Grain Bags! Grain Bags!**

B. Eagle cotton bag also jute bags \$1.35 per dozen net. They are scarce on the market and prices ruling higher, secure what you require now.

Customers will find it to their advantage to inspect our stock and get prices before purchasing.

**T. W. ROBINSON.**

P.S.—Private residence to rent and furniture for sale.

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

(Continued from page 5.)

REGINA, SEPT. 27, 1895.

When the North-West Assembly met at 10:15 to-day Mr. Sutherland presented a petition from 16 ratepayers of South Qu'Appelle praying for legislation to enable them to disorganize the municipality.

Mr. Haultain moved that the House go into committee to consider the following resolution: That it is expedient that the legislative grants in aid of schools be paid on the following basis and on and after the last day of January, 1896: (a) To each school having an average attendance of at least six pupils for the days during which it has been opened in any term, a sum of \$1.40 for each day the school is opened; provided that the total number of days in each year for which grants may become payable shall not exceed 210; (b) For every pupil in average daily attendance an additional amount of \$1.50 per school year of 210 days; (c) To each school where a teacher is employed who holds a first-class professional certificate the sum of 20 cents for each day (not exceeding 210) in the year such teacher is actually engaged in teaching, and to each school where a teacher holding a second-class certificate is so employed, the sum of 10 cents for each day (not exceeding 210) in which such teacher is actually engaged in teaching; (d) To each school attaining a minimum grading upon the reports of its inspection, as prescribed by the Council of Public Instruction, on its efficiency in respect to buildings, equipment, government and progress, a sum not exceeding 15 cents nor less than 5 cents may be paid according to such grading for each day (not exceeding 210) on which the school has been open during the year; provided that in case the sum of the grants to be paid in any term under sub-sections (a) (b) and (c) of this section shall exceed 70 per centum of the salary actually earned by the teacher during the term, the amount of the grant under the aforementioned sub-sections shall be reduced to the said 70 per centum of salary paid; provided further that payments may be made in respect of the amounts earned under sub-sections (a) (b) and (c) of this section at the end of the term closing on April 15th, August 31st and December 31st, on the receipt of the return prescribed by the Council of Public Instruction and provided for in sub-section (1) of section 85 of this ordinance; but the grant earned by any school under sub-section (d) shall be paid only with the last payment of the year; provided further that in schools where more than one teacher is employed, each department shall rank as a school under the provisions of sub-sections (a) and (b) of this section when the average attendance of the whole school shall at least equal 20 pupils to each teacher employed; but no board of trustees shall engage an assistant teacher (excepting government aid on that ground) without giving the Council of Public Instruction at least three months' notice of their intention to do so and having received its approval; provided further that the amount or amounts shown in the treasurer's return, provided for in sub-section (1) of section 85 of this ordinance, to be due to any teacher or teachers shall be paid direct and proportionately to such teacher or teachers to the extent of the grant; provided further that no grant shall be paid to any school district until the bond of the treasurer provided for in section 84 shall have been received and registered by the Council of Public Instruction.

Mr. Haultain said the general idea of the proposed grant was to pay directly according to the actual amount of work done by the schools. The principal feature in the new system was rather the adjustment of grants than a change in the amount. That

this section shall exceed 70 per centum of the salary actually earned by the teacher during the term, the amount of the grant under the aforementioned sub-sections shall be reduced to the said 70 per centum of salary paid; provided further that payments may be made in respect of the amounts earned under sub-sections (a) (b) and (c) of this section at the end of the term closing on April 15th, August 31st and December 31st, on the receipt of the return prescribed by the Council of Public Instruction and provided for in sub-section (1) of section 85 of this ordinance; but the grant earned by any school under sub-section (d) shall be paid only with the last payment of the year; provided further that in schools where more than one teacher is employed, each department shall rank as a school under the provisions of sub-sections (a) and (b) of this section when the average attendance of the whole school shall at least equal 20 pupils to each teacher employed; but no board of trustees shall engage an assistant teacher (excepting government aid on that ground) without giving the Council of Public Instruction at least three months' notice of their intention to do so and having received its approval; provided further that the amount or amounts shown in the treasurer's return, provided for in sub-section (1) of section 85 of this ordinance, to be due to any teacher or teachers shall be paid direct and proportionately to such teacher or teachers to the extent of the grant; provided further that no grant shall be paid to any school district until the bond of the treasurer provided for in section 84 shall have been received and registered by the Council of Public Instruction.

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## Life-sized Portraits Given Away

AS A PREMIUM FOR CASH TRADE, according to the following conditions:—With every \$10 worth of cash purchases at our store you will be entitled, free, to one elegant life-sized CROATINT portrait, copied from any photo you may select, and finished in the most artistic manner, and of the same quality which commands at retail, \$15. These Croatint portraits we positively guarantee are all made by the Merchant's Portrait Co., (Ltd.) 495 Queen St. W., Toronto, Ont., who are the originators of the Croatint portraits, and who in order to guard against inferior imitations of their celebrated productions, have copyrighted the name "CROATINT."

The reputation of this Company for portraiture of the highest excellence is unsurpassed, and in order to further advertise their work, and upon our agreeing to use their Croatint portraits exclusively in our business, they guarantee our customers not only as to the artistic merit of the work, but also the likeness and durability.

Their Work Will Please You, and it Will Last.

In order to see that their portraits are suitably and properly framed this Co. furnish their own frames and have made it conditional upon us that with each portrait we sell a frame, an assortment of which we shall keep at \$3.50 each and upward, subject to your own selection as to style and quality. WE GIVE YOU THE PORTRAIT FREE. You pay for the frame only.

**I. M. CHALMERS.**

**ROYAL SCALP FOOD.**  
Price \$1.00  
6 Bottles \$5.00 Exp. Po.

**ONE HONEST MAN AND BUT ONE RELIABLE HAIR FOOD. NO DYE.**  
We feed the Hair that which it lacks and nature restores the color.

**THEORY.**  
ROYAL SCALP FOOD destroys the diseased germ of the scalp and a healthy action is set up. It contains the principal properties of the hair that are necessary to its life without which it will not grow. It fortifies the scalp the same as you do a field or corn and growth is certain. It invigorates the scalp, cleanses it and thoroughly eradicates all dandruff, which is the forerunner of baldness. It is the ONLY remedy ever discovered that will restore the Life, Beauty and Natural Color to the hair without harm. Each Bottle Contains 100 Cents Worth of Pure Food.

**ROYAL SCALP FOOD CO.**  
Box 305, WINDSOR, ONT.

**CURES BALDNESS, SCALD FALLING HAIR, SCALD DANDRUFF, RESTORES COLOR AND GRAY HAIR TO NATURAL COLOR AND VIGOR. PERFECTLY HARMLESS. WARRANTED. CLEAR AS WATER. NO SPICED OIL. NO LEAD. SULPHUR OR CHLORIDES.**

was the new system would send the grants more generally around the smaller schools under some headings than the old grant went. Under the old system the first grant was 70 per cent. or a grant of \$140, which made \$294 which each school might get. Under the new system the proposition was to pay \$1.40 cents per day for the school year of 210 days, which made exactly the sum \$294; but the actual number of days the school might be opened was 210. Summer schools were opened only a certain portion of that time, so with them the first grant was exactly the same under the old system. The attendance grant resulted very much in the same way, with the difference that under the old system all the smaller schools got really nothing, whereas now they did. Under the old system the total amount was \$78.70. Of that amount \$70.40 went to yearly schools, and \$8.30 only to the summer schools. On a total of \$77.22, payable under the proposed new grant, and the same conditions, \$5500 would go to the bulk of the schools, and \$2200 to the summer schools. Another important feature was the doing away with the examination system, on which the old \$18 grant above standard three was made, and the paying on the actual amount of work done on the bulk. It was proposed to substitute a small grant to be distributed according to the standing of schools on inspection. As this was in the nature of an experimental grant only \$14,900 was set apart for it. The amount of the proposed certificate grant was \$5,084 as against \$3,574 under the old system. The figures given were based on actual school figures for the past year. For new schools the liberal sum of \$2,000 was provided. For other purposes there might be a balance of \$1,000.

Mr. Oliver complained that insufficient time had been given for the consideration of the important resolution before the House. He said no sufficient reason had been given for the proposed changes and the proposed system of giving grants upon inspection as against examination put greater power in the hands of the inspector, and through him into the hands of the Council of Public Instruction, did they wish to deal unfairly with any teacher. In fact, it was a system of espionage.

Mr. Ross denied that under the old system everybody got a square deal. How could they when the smaller schools only got \$800 out of the total grant? The honorable member traversed each statement of Mr. Oliver, and showed that under the old system great hardships were suffered by certain teachers. The object of the proposed legislation was to prevent that.

The resolution was agreed to and subsequently embodied in the school ordinance bill.

On the motion of Mr. Mowat the following was agreed to: "That in the opinion of this committee, it is desirable that high schools having not less than forty pupils in average attendance shall be voted \$225 in addition to the grants to which the school is otherwise entitled."

On proceeding to the orders of the day, Mr. Haultain moved the second reading of the bill to amend and consolidate as amended the several ordinances respecting the legal profession. The principal changes, he said provided for a different system of examination of candidates for admission to the bar.

Mr. Maloney's bill to amend the liquor license ordinance of 1892-93 was read a second time.

In committee of the whole several bills were advanced several stages, and the House adjourned at 5:30.

REGINA, SEPT. 28, 1895.

On the opening of the House at 10 a.m., a number of bills were formerly read a third time.

Mr. Insinger proposed the third reading of a bill respecting deputy clerks and deputy sheriffs.

Mr. Eakins (Salcoats) moved and Mr. Reed seconded, that the bill be referred back to committee of the whole for the purpose of substituting the word Salcoats in place of Yorkton as being the place to have the officials named. Mr. Eakin said the reason he moved the matter back into committee was because he understood the honorable member for Yorkton had been stating to certain members of the House that he (Mr. Eakin) had consented to the proposition that Yorkton should be the place. After the bill was printed he crossed the floor of the House and told the honorable member for Yorkton that he was disappointed at Yorkton being named, and the reply was that he was justified in making the objection. All he said to the member of Yorkton was that so far as between

the two places was concerned, if they could not get a district without going to Yorkton, he was willing to go to Yorkton rather than have no district at all. He had not asked any member of the House to support him in the action he had taken. He did not object to the principal of the bill, but he did object to its details. The member for Yorkton had told him that it did not matter to him (the speaker) where the place was. He would remind honorable members that he was not there to represent himself but his constituents.

Mr. Insinger replied that the last speaker had said that he was not consulted on the bill. Well, he (Mr. Insinger) could not take exception to anything the honorable member stated in that House. He merely wished not to state what he (Mr. Insinger) did say, and what he understood the honorable member for Salcoats to say. As was well known he had advocated such a bill for some years, but had been advised that he would have no chance of carrying it as there was no lawyer at Yorkton, nor any convenience for holding court there. He had therefore given it up. At last he thought he had a sufficient claim, and that he would be strengthened by having a colleague in the House. The claim for having a deputy clerk and deputy sheriff in the district was admitted; the only question was as to the seat of those officials. Before he brought in the bill he went to the honorable member for Salcoats and they discussed the matter. He told him, but perhaps the honorable member for Salcoats did not understand him, that Yorkton would be the place, as being, practically speaking, upon the boundary of the two districts, and he thought the honorable member would unite with him. He understood him to perfectly agree with him, and to recognize the justice of the case for Yorkton. On this occasion the honorable member for Salcoats said he wanted to have Salcoats put in instead of Yorkton for the purpose of making himself square with his constituents. He (Mr. Insinger) replied that that was a very laudable purpose, and he did not speak against it, because he thought the honorable member was not serious in the matter, believing that all he wanted was "to put himself square with his constituents."

On being put to the vote the amendment was lost by 8 to 11. The bill was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Fearon, in moving the second reading of the bill to amend the railway assessment ordinance, said that the law as it now stands was virtually a law for the exemption of railways from taxation. He provided, in his bill, not only for the assessment of the land, but of the roadbed and the superstructure. It also provided for the assessment of old property, for any buildings and property whatsoever owned by the railway companies, going on the principle that all property is assessable and liable to taxation by the state.

The second reading was agreed to. The House afterwards went into committee and made excellent progress, the House rising at 12:30.

The afternoon and evening sessions were chiefly devoted to winding up business.

The Assembly prorogued Monday. The closing scenes through lack of space are left over till our next issue, when THE TIMES' readers will be given the full report.

## OUR LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE.

The Moose Jaw district acted wisely in returning Mr. Ross. It was feared by some of his friends that his three years' silence as Speaker would effect his activity as a debater. Events of the past few weeks have dispelled this idea. The same old fight and vim is still there which was shown in his defense of Premier Haultain, who was being impugned for aiding the destitute settlers last fall. The Premier must have been pleased at having his old friend once more on the floor of the House, where beyond doubt he has proved himself both a debater and a legislator. Mr. Ross has always been a strong supporter of Mr. Haultain, and as such was bound to defend a friend whom he had always found capable, honest and honorable. Mr. Ross has held a temporary position on the Executive for some time. It is rumored now that he will stay in Regina to permanently assist Premier Haultain in the administration of affairs. That the Executive will be strengthened by his appointment will be conceded by even his opponents, and we feel satisfied the Moose Jaw district will appreciate the honor that has been conferred on Representative J. H. Ross.



# Heart to Heart

or, Love's Unerring Choice.

## CHAPTER XIV.

"TRUE LOVE, WHICH MARKETH ALL THINGS  
FOND AND FAIR."

Roger did not let the grass grow under his feet in his endeavors to restore her inheritance to Hilda. A copy of his brother's will, together with a notice of ejectment, was served upon Colonel Deloraine's lawyer a few days after the events recorded in my last chapter. Notwithstanding his surly, morose temper and unfeeling disposition, Reginald Deloraine was an honorable, upright man, and he was no sooner made aware that his brother Mark had bequeathed his property to Hilda than he prepared to restore to the young heiress the revenues which he had expended during his brief tenure of the estates. It is needless to say that this was promptly refused by Roger on behalf of Hilda. The old soldier expressed himself very strongly with regard to his dead brother's conduct. He considered that it was Mark's duty to provide for his daughter, but that he was very wrong to leave the Abbey and estates of Marham to one who had no right to bear the name of the proud race who had so long possessed them.

Colonel Deloraine, who was possessed of an ample fortune, refused to accept the handsome sum of money which Hilda, through her solicitor offered to settle upon him. He never knew the means by which the will had been discovered, inclining to the belief—which Roger forbore to contradict—that it had been discovered among the papers of Nigel Wentworth, after his sudden death.

During the settlement of her affairs by her kind friend, Hilda remained with Mrs. Grey quietly at the old mansion in Park Gardens, and, consequently upon "the law's delay." April was far advanced, and the trees and shrubs in the park were putting on their tender livery of green, before all the necessary forms had been gone through and her father's will had been proved, and that she was now at liberty to return to the Abbey as soon as she pleased.

In broken tones she thanked the detective for the kindness and zeal which he had displayed in her case.

"I am thinking of going to Brighton for a few weeks; you know that Mrs. Grey intends to resign her situation here and live with me as my housekeeper," said Hilda to Roger.

"Yes, she told me of her intention," he rejoined. "Well, I know you will make the old lady happy."

Some days after this conversation Hilda was reclining rather listlessly in a low chair, her hands folded in her lap and her eyes fixed on the soft white clouds as they drifted over the tender blue of the April sky, when a firm, manly tread sounded on the stone stairs, and Mrs. Grey, opening the door, announced "Mr. Montacute."

The lovers had not met for some days, and now they clasped hands in silence, both hearts being too full for utterance. At last Roger said, sorrowfully, looking down at the face of the woman he so fondly loved:

"It is a ruined man who is speaking to you to-day, Hilda. I received no reply from my aunt when I wrote to tell her of the discovery of your father's will, so I wrote again a few days ago; look here," drawing a letter from his pocket, "here is her answer."

Hilda took the large, square envelope with its elaborate monogram, addressed in Mrs. Palmer's well-known writing, from Roger's hand. It contained her lover's last letter to his aunt with the seal unbroken. Across the envelope were these words:

"Choose between Hilda O'Connor and myself. I still decline to accept Mr. Deloraine's illegitimate daughter as the wife of my heir."

"How cruel!" exclaimed Hilda, passionately. "How unjust! But her unkindness cannot harm us now, Roger. I have enough for both," looking up at her lover's grave face with fondly conflicting affection.

"My darling," replied the young man sorrowfully, "do you not see what a gulf is fixed between us; how can I claim your generous promise, now that I am homeless, penniless man, with no profession or means of earning a living? What a fortune hunter every one would consider me!"

"It is you who are cruel now," exclaimed Hilda, bursting into tears. "You wished to sacrifice everything for me when I was penniless, as well as nameless, and now you refuse to accept a share in the fortune which is utterly valueless without you. Oh Roger," lifting her wet eyes to her lover's face, "I would rather stand here a beggar to-day than lose your love that is all the world to me."

"Leave me, my darling," and here poor Hilda hid her face in her hands and sobbed freely.

Roger drew her closely to his beating heart, exclaiming:

"Will my love indeed make you happy? Be happy, then, dearest; you will at least have the most devoted slave that ever woman had to minister to your every wish."

"Nay, Roger," replied the blushing girl, as she laid her golden head against his shoulder, "not slave, but king."

When Roger returned to his hotel that evening after an interview with Hilda he sat down and wrote a long letter to his kind old friend, Mr. Heathcote, the Vicar of Marham, telling him that Hilda and he were to be married at once as the settlement could be got ready and begging that the Vicar would see Mrs. Palmer inform her of her nephew's approaching marriage. He also told the kind old man all the sorrow he had been suffering since his aunt had returned his letters and refused to acknowledge Hilda as his wife.

Mr. Heathcote answered the young man's letter in person, arriving in London about a week before the day fixed upon for the wedding. He was accompanied by his daughter Maria, and they lost no time in proceeding to the apartments which Roger had taken for Hilda, and where she was staying, attended by her faithful old friend, Mrs. Grey. The meeting between the girls was an April one of smiles and tears, though Maria soon recovered herself sufficiently to take an interest in Hilda's dress and trousseau, which she pronounced to be a very inadequate one for an heiress, and insisted on taking her friend for a round of shopping to supply as far as possible, in so

short a time, the deficiency in her toilet. Mr. Heathcote had returned to Marham, leaving Maria with her friend, but had promised to come back to town to perform the marriage ceremony between the young friends. Greatly to Maria's disgust, the wedding was to be a very quiet affair, and the newly married pair would go straight from church to Ryde, where they intended spending a week before proceeding to the Abbey. The wedding day dawned bright and clear, and, attended by the few friends who were present to witness the ceremony, Hilda stood before the altar and pledged her troth to the man so fondly loved, so staunchly true. And surely the April sunbeams seem to smile upon a prouder bridegroom or a happier bride than Roger and Hilda as they left the gloomy London church to tread life's pathway together "till death should them part."

A brilliant day in May was drawing to a close; the birds were winging their way to the south, while the evening twilight-gales were filling the evening air with their exquisite, plaintive melody. The groves and gardens of Marham Abbey were ablaze with rhododendrons and azaleas, while from the surrounding hedges the sweet perfume of lilacs and syringas floated on the breeze. Everything about the old mansion and grounds was in perfect order, for on this day the exiled heiress and her husband were expected to arrive. The great gilt carriage, composed of evergreens and sweet Spring flowers, and similar arches were to be found spanning the whole length of the village streets, while every cottage showed some token of welcome to the bride and bridegroom. The carriage had been sent to the station to meet Mr. and Mrs. Montacute, and the excited villagers were eagerly watching for its coming. Hilda returned to the home from which she fled with the bitterness of death and the gloom of the night. As she bowed her acknowledgments of the rapturous greeting which awaited her on every side, her eyes were so full of tears that she hardly recognized the familiar faces, and Roger, who was anxiously watching her, was thankful when the carriage stopped at the great hall door of the Abbey. The vicar of Marham and Maria stood upon the steps to receive her, and her old friend's kind greeting quite upset the excited girl, and Roger hurried her through the waiting group of servants in the hall and into the library, anxious if possible to avoid "a scene," of which he had all a man's horror. But his hope! A surprise was in store for both husband and wife of which they little dreamed.

As Roger tenderly led his wife into the cool, flower-scented apartment, striving to calm her agitation by his soothing words, an old lady, who was seated in an easy chair by the window advanced to meet them, and, to his utter surprise, Roger perceived that it was Mrs. Palmer. Drawing the trembling form of his wife closer to his side, the young man was about to speak, but his aunt interrupted him. Holding out her thin, white hands to her nephew, she asked, reproachfully:

"Did you find it so easy a thing to forget the love of a lifetime, Roger? Kiss me, my boy, and we will let the past bury its dead. I cannot quarrel with you if I would. Forgive me, Hilda, for my pride and harshness. I have heard how nobly you have endured your cruel sorrows. For the future we will be friends, you and I, and I will do all in my power to atone for Roger."

And, with the music of the joy-bells clanging through the room, the young man clasped his earliest friend to his heart, and she kissed him on the cheek.

"Did you say something to me the other day about wanting some money?" asked Mr. Bowser as he got away with a couple of fawn cakes, without any wool in them.

"Yes," she stammered. "I told you I needed a new dress."

"Yes, I have no doubt about it, and what have I got?"

"I really need one, but I was thinking I might possibly make the old one do."

"By the way, I've had in a year, and I don't see you out on call on me for more."

Mrs. Bowser wanted to weep, but she didn't dare to. There was a blurr before her eyes as she looked around the room, and the old lady, who was seated in an easy chair by the window, said to herself that he couldn't possibly live the day through.

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## MR. AND MRS. BOWSER.

An Unusual State of Affairs in the Family.

An observing wife can tell the time of day by her husband's countenance. She has only to look into his face as he comes down to breakfast to decide whether the day is to be pleasant or disagreeable for her. Every husband makes his start for the day as he gets out of bed. If he gets beyond the hole in the toe of his right sock, the collar-button rolled under the dresser the night before, the ravelings which suddenly show up on his cuffs and the absence of his favorite hair-brush from its usual location, he will be likely to decide that his wife has an excuse for living, and when asked to order a barrel of flour or some more coal he may possibly repress his desire to observe that waste and extravagance seem to be the ruling spirit of that house.

When Mr. Bowser came down to breakfast the other morning Mrs. Bowser looked sharply at him to get her cue. She was puzzled. He was in Mr. Bowser's chair, he wore Mr. Bowser's clothes, but was he Mr. Bowser? He had dressed himself without once yelling over the banister to ask if that house was run on a system or still slipped along Hottentot fashion, and though she had listened sharply she had not heard any chairs upset or any doors banged about. He might be in for a wrestling match with the grip, and her heart fluttered as she queried:

"Mr. Bowser, aren't you—you feeling well this morning?"

"Tip-top, my dear—tip-top," he kindly replied as he looked up with a smile.

"But has—has anything unusual happened?" she persisted as she poured the coffee.

"Nothing, dear. Everything is all right and going along as slick as grease. How are you feeling this morning? I do hope you won't get down again. You don't know how I miss you when you're ill."

"By the way, I've had in a year, and I don't see you out on call on me for more."

Mrs. Bowser got the coffee poured out, but it was all she could do, and she dared not trust her voice to reply.

"Elegant coffee, this—perfectly elegant," said Mr. Bowser, as he sipped it.

"By the way, I've had in a year, and I don't see you out on call on me for more."

Mrs. Bowser wanted to weep, but she didn't dare to. There was a blurr before her eyes as she looked around the room, and the old lady, who was seated in an easy chair by the window, said to herself that he couldn't possibly live the day through.

"Did you say something to me the other day about wanting some money?" asked Mr. Bowser as he got away with a couple of fawn cakes, without any wool in them.

"Yes," she stammered. "I told you I needed a new dress."

"Yes, I have no doubt about it, and what have I got?"

"I really need one, but I was thinking I might possibly make the old one do."

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## AGRICULTURAL.

### A Portable Fence.

It is often more economical to pasture a piece of rich fodder than to cut it and wheel it away to the sheep, or other stock. The lack of a fence often prevents this. A portable fence can be made after the suggestions given in the sketch. A few panels of this will inclose sufficient feed for a day's cropping, and can be shifted to new ground

the next day. If sheep are to be thus

folded, an extra board will be needed in each panel. These panels may be 12 or 14 feet in length, well braced to keep the fence firm as to lengthwise motion. The crosspiece at the bottom of the upright should be long enough to keep the fence from the other way. The construction is plainly shown in the illustration.

### Reasons for Rotation of Crops.

There are many scientific considerations which favor a rotation of crops, but the writer will present only such reasons as are apparent to practical farmers, as the result of trial. The following are among the more important considerations in favor of crop rotation:

1. Rotation is better for the soil. It is proved by common experience and careful experiment that rotation of crops is good for the soil. We may not understand fully the reasons therefor, but the fact itself has been demonstrated again and again. There are at least two important reasons why the soil will bear more productive crops better than the strain of successive cropping, viz.: One plant or crop succeeds another better than itself. A rotation of crops reduces the losses of plant food from the soil by washing or leaching.

2. Rotation is better for the crops. Crops grown in rotation are freer from fungus diseases, insect ravages, and weeds, and therefore produce a greater yield and an improved quality of product. It is well-known that the same crop, grown in succession, invites the depredations of a certain class of insects, and also that a change of crop tends to outwit, evade or destroy these little pests of our fields. It is much the same with reference to fungus diseases. While the crops grown in rotation are not free from their attacks, they are, owing to their great vigor, better able to withstand the attacks of fungus diseases. That a rotation of crops of itself tends to hold weeds in check is a fact too well known to require more than passing mention.

3. Rotation involves less risk of loss from bad seasons and low markets. The farmer who grows a half-dozen crops in rotation will seldom find more than one or two of these crops seriously damaged by an adverse season, and he will be less affected by the low prices that may prevail for any given crop. The farmers of the North-West who have devoted their farms largely to wheat, have been painfully aware of the risk involved thereby through untimely frosts and protracted droughts. Farmers who have grown corn almost exclusively have learned by the frequently recurring severe mid-summer droughts the unwisdom of continuing corn culture. On the other hand, in those sections of the country where a rotation of crops is followed and diversified agriculture is the rule, while losses are sustained, they are not so frequent or so great.

4. Rotation of crops provides better for the live stock. The farmer who follows a four, five or six course rotation will have a greater variety and a greater abundance of food for his live stock. It is impossible to grow two or three crops on the farm to provide adequately for the necessities of live stock. It is understood by all successful farmers that live stock, to be profitable, must not only be of improved quality, but well fed and cared for. The having of an abundance and variety of food which a rotation of crops will provide is a matter of great importance, as it is essential to the highest success.

5. Rotation enhances the profits of farming. While much can truly be said as to the independence, healthfulness, and attractiveness of farm life it is nevertheless true that farming must succeed as a business. This means that there must be profit. Rotation of crops is a potent factor in this regard.

The writer is therefore certain that those farmers who pursue rotation will secure even better results.

### Where Do You Milk?

This very pertinent inquiry is made by the Practical Farmer. In many instances, the cows are milked in the open yard in the summer, and in fly time the movement of the cows reminds one of an animal show, and that milking is often attended with damage is not to be gainsaid. Cows, to make the most of their opportunities, need to be milked in quiet, and a larger part of the hot months some sort of a soiling crop must be fed to obtain the best results, which means prolonging the milk flow, and nowhere can this be so well done and each cow receive her due proportion, as in the stable. It has been a matter of observation with us that a cow soon comes to have a home place in the stable, and to be tied there twice a day and to have some provender, grain, or forage on her arrival, gives her a matter to look forward to and even long for, and in the afternoon the cows have a home longing and start for "the bars," and getting up the cows with bay, horse, and dog is an obsolete custom on such a farm. In this summer care of the cows their comfort should be looked after in the lot, seeing that there is plenty of good water and shade of some kind. In the West, on the prairies, this is a feature to be looked after, where the man in the East, with his woodlot part of the pasture and springs by the score on his hillside is provided for in the best of all nature's gifts. Where the pasture is almost destitute of shade, there should be an open barrick provided and water pumped handy by. Of course these things cost not a little, but they pay and where shade is limited it will also pay

to stable the cows in the middle of the day, if good testimony is to be relied upon. If the cow is to be fresh in September or October she should be kept in good heart by some kind of grain, with a generous percentage of albuminous matter in it to sustain her in the milking function. Years ago it was thought the thing to starve the fall milker, now the danger is from the opposite direction, overfeeding. Keep this summer dry cow in thrif, not fatten her, and she will pay it all back in extra milk. The summer milker may not seem to need extra food, but some grain will be profitable. One profit is to hire her to come home at night and avoid the expense of keeping a dog to worry her and kill sheep the rest of the time, and when the pastures fall this cow will not shrink like the grass-fed cow. Along these lines there is no end of things to learn, and to advantage, and the chief of these are plenty and a variety of food, good and abundant water, both at yard and pasture, quiet and comfortable quarters and regularity of attention.

### MAN AS A MACHINE.

The Work He Does Reckoned in Mechanical Terms.

If the human heart be considered as a pump it can be shown that it does 124 foot-pounds of work in 24 hours; the work spent by the muscles in breathing amounts to about 21 foot-pounds in 24 hours. If these figures, which are given in a contemporary, are correct, a very interesting, though other wise useless, deductions from them may be made. The power of operating the heart is then equivalent to 3.99 watts, and that of the lungs to 0.16, making a total of 4.15 watts. This amount of power would drive a light of about two candles in an incandescent lamp; a man is, therefore, continually, day and night doing an amount of work necessary to keep him alive at a rate equal to that in a two-candle power incandescent electric lamp. If the luminous efficiency (or better, inefficiency) of the incandescent lamp is 5 per cent., this amount of power, if converted into cold light, would represent 40 candles, which make every man, without exception, a SHINING LIGHT.

And would supply all the light necessary for him to live without artificial lighting; or in other words, if he had some organ similar to that of the fire fly, he could, by exerting the same power as he takes in taking his heart and lungs, surround himself with a flood of light. As man power is usually rated at about one eighth-horse power, which is equal to 93.3 watts, his efficiency, when "fully loaded," considering only the internal losses, would, therefore, be about 95 per cent., which is remarkably high, especially when we consider that he is supposed to have been designed many thousand years ago, and to have been degenerating ever since. But this does not take into account that both heart and lungs will work much harder when he is performing external work; the good result is, therefore, only apparent, and not real. Nevertheless, some men are most efficient when doing great work. As we do not know the foot-pound equivalent to the food which he eats, nor the amount, it is not possible to carry these useless figures any further. It is of interest, however, to note in this connection that Prof. Thurston considers man a very efficient machine, by which we suppose he means as a converter of the energy of food into mechanical power.

### WILL RIDE OVER NIAGARA.

A Michigan Aeronaut Arranging to Make the Perilous Journey.

Jackson, Mich., has a resident who is devoting time and money to further a scheme to successfully go over Niagara Falls and survive the attempt. It is now seven years since an experiment of the kind has been tried. In August, 1889, Charles D. Graham is alleged to have traversed the turbulent falls in a large oak, but at the time there were those who disputed the rip being made, and regarded it as a cheap bid for notoriety by a man who had neither the requisite nerve nor the faith in his

contrivance to accomplish such a perilous feat. Coryell Bartholomew, of Jackson, Mich., proposes to make the trip and he brings to his assistance in doing it the experience of a lifetime in aeronautics. The contrivance in which Bartholomew proposes to ride over the falls resembles a huge dumb-bell in appearance. A hollow shaft of thin steel 100 feet long acts as an axle to two spheres 45 feet in diameter, allowing enough room on the shaft between the mammoth balls for a trapeze which will be secured in such a manner as to allow the spheres and axle to revolve at will without inconvenience to the occupant of the trapeze bar. The spheres referred to will be constructed on a steel frame and will be covered with rubber, and over that a layer of cork to prevent punctures upon sharp rocks. Inside of each will be a gas balloon as large as the interior will admit, and when these balloons are inflated with hydrogen gas it is estimated that the structure will have a lifting power of five tons. A sufficient amount of moveable ballast will be attached to the shaft on either end of the trapeze to keep the machine from rising from the water as it floats down the river. When the verge of the precipice is reached and the plunge is made the ballast will be gradually released, thus allowing the contrivance to slowly drift to the bottom of the falls. If it is found that the force of the water has been underestimated the inventor intends to release all ballast and make one of the most notable balloon ascensions known to history.

Mr. Bartholomew is anxious to make the trial in the summer of 1896.

## THE HOME.

### Facts for Prudent Housewives.

That one cup of yeast is equal to one compressed yeast-cake.

That very hot water is now preferred to cold to stop bleeding.

That sixteen tablespoonfuls of liquid are equal to one cupful.

That a choice orange, both peel and pulp, should be covered with fragrant hot net, and then put in a cool place.

That a too-rapid boiling ruins the flavor of any sauce; it must boil once but should never do more than simmer afterwards.

That a loaf of stale bread can be made quite fresh by being dipped quickly into hot milk, and then baked until dry in a quick oven.

That to preserve the fresh green color of vegetables like peas and beans the lid should never be put on the pot while they are boiling.

That sawdust and a chamois as polishers, after the cut glass has been thoroughly washed in soap-suds, will make it glisten and sparkle.

That rubbing silver or plated egg-spoons with a little liquid ammonia and salt will remove the discoloration caused by the sulphur in the egg.

That mould can be kept from the top of preserves by putting a few drops of glycerine around the edges of the jar before sealing on the cover.

That a paste made of powdered specuacina and water will quickly remove the pain caused by the sting of a wasp or bee; it should be applied at once.

That cabbage should never be boiled with corned beef; it renders both unwholesome. They should be boiled apart and then served together if desired.

That a common cause of failure in making fancy bread and rolls is mixing the dough too stiff; it should be soft enough to be easily worked, without being in the least sticky.

That natural wool, milk or merino underclothing is more easily and thoroughly cleaned if a teaspoonful of ammonia is added to the tepid soapy water in which it is washed.

That to make children's cotton frocks and pinafores fireproof, a good lump of alum should be dissolved in the soap lather in which they are washed, and also in each of the rinsing waters.

That a tough or freshly killed fowl may be made tender by being wrapped in a cloth and buried in a deep hole in the garden for some hours; it is best to leave it there all night if possible.

That to drive away flies brush over the windows every morning with a little oil of camphor, and provide a way of escape for the insects to dislike sawdust and will not settle on a fruit jar or near it.

That if a fruit jar cover will not readily come off, it should be inverted and the top put in hot water for a minute or two. You will be surprised to find how easily the cover yields to a very slight effort.

That if well-fitted shoes are worn when doing work about the house the feet will be less tired when one wears the loose slippers which are usually supposed to be restful, but are really very wearisome.

That the difference between "fresco" and a "rechauffe" is that the former is invariably made from fresh meat (which is rich, thick, gravy), and the latter is, as its name implies, cold meat rewarmed.

That it is only rich cakes that require the tin in which they are baked to be lined with buttered paper. Be careful not only to butter the paper to prevent the tin from sticking, but also to butter the tin to prevent the paper from sticking to it.

That after taking any poison a glass of cold water with a heaping teaspoonful of salt stirred in should be instantly swallowed. This is a speedy emetic. When it has acted swallow the whites of two raw eggs.

That a simple way of bottling fruit is to fill the bottles as full as they will hold with fruit, taking great care that it is not bruised, and pour as much boiling water into the bottles as they will hold, and at once cork them tightly and cover with a quilted blanket.

That dinner party candle-shades for summer should be of pale tints and that the new pinks and yellows shown are particularly attractive; then for special occasions, and with a suitable decoration, carry over into white silk produces a most delightful and refreshing effect.

That peanut sandwiches are an excellent addition to the good things in the picnic hamper. To make them, remove the shells and the nuts as if we were villains by necessity, fools by heavenly compulsion; knaves, thieves and traitors by spherical predominance.—Shakespeare.

That cut flowers will keep much longer if a small quantity of alum is added to the water in which they are placed; a solution should be made by dissolving the alum in hot water, allowing it to cool, and then adding to fresh water in about the proportion of a tablespoon to a pint.

That eggs may be kept fresh long with the small end downward than in any other position, because in this way the yolk is supported in the albumen and enveloped by it; whereas if placed for any time otherwise the yolk would come in contact with the shell and decomposition would result.

That a good way of utilizing cold cooked vegetables is to make a salad of them. Slices of potato and carrot, a few pieces of cauliflower, and a handful of beans or peas, covered with mayonnaise sauce, and garnished with sprigs of watercress, give a salad of which no housewife need be ashamed.

That pans in which fish or onions have been cooked should be washed and scalded; then they should be filled with water, in which should be put a teaspoonful of soda for every two quarts of water. Place them on top of the stove for half an hour or more. This will insure the removal of the flavor of the fish or onions.

That to remove candle grease successfully from mirrors it should first be scraped off, and then the glass well rubbed with soft rag which has been dipped into methylated spirits; when all trace of the grease has disappeared, it should be polished with a chamois cloth on which a little finely powdered chalk has been sprinkled.

That rice is deficient in natural fat; therefore, to make it a really useful article of food it should be cooked with milk, butter, bacon, or the like, either of which will supply the deficiency. Rice should

be steamed unless it can be boiled in milk or stock, or if boiled in water it loses valuable compounds during the process of cooking.

That in bottling or preserving fruit everything depends on the weather at the time the fruit is gathered. The weather should not only be bright and fine at the time the fruit is gathered, but should have been so for at least twenty-four hours before.

With vegetables the same thing may be said. The bottles the fruit is put into must, of course, be quite clean and perfectly dry.

That the secret of making sponge cake is not to beat the air all out of the eggs after it is once beaten in. Beat the yolks to a mass of bubbles and the white to a stiff paste, then cut them into each other with a few crosswise strokes of a fork, and cut the eggs into the cake mixture in the same fashion. Do not beat the cake after the eggs are added.

That to remove iron-mould stains from linen, a little oxalic acid should be dissolved in water and the stained part dipped in the solution, when the iron-mould will be found to disappear without injury to the fabric. The mixture may be kept in a bottle for any length of time, but it should be distinctly labelled and kept out of the way of children, as it is a strong poison.

### SOMEWHAT CURIOUS.

There are five "lasters" in the sultan's kitchen at Constantinople. They take every day before it is placed before the royal master.

In France, if a structural defect in a bicycle causes an injury to the person using it the manufacturer is legally accountable for damages.

It is said that moths will not attack green fabrics. Arsenic is used in dyeing green, and the moths are wise enough to shun that deadly drug.

One of the most striking of the experiments in a recent lecture before the Royal Institute of Great Britain showed a frozen soap bubble floating on liquid air.

Japanese postmen whose routes carry them into the country use bicycles. Their wheels are made by local manufacturers, who have appropriated improvements from both British and Japanese manufacturers.

A prize of \$2 worth of ice cream tickets for the first woman who will ride a bicycle, in bloomers costume, around the public square in the evening is offered by the Times of Clay Center, Kan.

With a population of about thirty millions, England gets along with thirty-two judges of the first class, while Indiana, with a population of about four millions, has 178 judges altogether.

The widow's cap is as old as the days of Julius Cæsar. An edict of Vespasian mandated all widows to wear the cap under penalty of a heavy fine and imprisonment.

Cambria was first introduced into England during the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The first piece imported was presented to the Virgin Queen, to make a ruff for her neck.

A man in one of the Maine cities, who admired the dandelion blossom for a boutonniere, has made the discovery, much to his sorrow, that the pollen of that blossom gave him an aggravated case of hay fever.

A duck in East Bluehill, Me., was struck by lightning last week and lost one eye and a part of its head, but now seems lively, quite recovered from the stroke and goes around with a wary look in its weather eye.

The latest English religious novelty is a smoking service. The following invitation is being widely circulated: "We must do 'If you want a smoke free come next Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock to Christ church hall. A free cup of tea if you like. Tobacco gratis."

In the cities of Japan there is a large class of women who make their living by remaining in the rain for the purpose of mending umbrellas. They are well educated, can converse, recite poetry, tell stories, sing songs, play the guitar and dance for the entertainment of those who send for them.

Two male bicyclists dressed in knickerbockers arriving in the course of a tour at a summer hotel at Spirit Lake, Ind., the other day were not allowed to enter the dining room, on the ground that their attire was improper. It is not stated whether the table legs in the room were decorously draped.

### An Epidemic of Suicide

All Europe, especially Paris and London, is suffering from an epidemic of suicide which is greater than that of two years ago, and therefore quite unprecedented. Ten or more per cent is a low average in each city at present. There is considerable reason, probably, for holding the depressing weather partly responsible. London has been experiencing the most melancholy and unbearable of cold days. The most romantic suicide story comes from Brunn, where a journeyman baker and his sweetheart determined upon suicide by drowning in the Schwarzer River. The young man was out of work and saw no prospect of being able to get married. The couple carried out their resolve, and their bodies were found in the river. The pockets of the young man were searched and in them were found one florin and a lottery ticket. A few days afterward the drawing in the lottery took place and the ticket was the winner of 20,000 florins, or about \$10,000.

### Barber's Doom is Sealed.

Shaving by machinery has been rendered easy by the construction of a machine reported to have been made by one Melchior Farkas, a convict in the penitentiary of the City of Segedin, in Hungary. Farkas was put to labor in the cabinet-making shop of the prison, and, taking to his work with a will, he soon displayed great mechanical ingenuity. With his shaving machine he is said to have shaved all the inmates of the prison, nearly 150 in number, within less than an hour's time.

### Seasonable.

The sun is blistering, blazing hot. We are not like a feathered bird. And yet some people say: Oh, well, it's a sizz'able weather.

### The Innocence of It.

He—And, darling, am I the only one you have ever loved?

She—No, you mean for all time or only for so far this summer?

She—Yes, I am very fond of pets.

He—Indeed. What, may I ask, is your favorite animal? She (frankly)—"Man."

## CAUSE OF LOW WATER.

### WHAT PROF. WIGGINS HAS TO SAY ON THE SUBJECT.

The Great Rivers and Water Basins are Being Constantly Reduced—Harbors are Everywhere Drying—Shallowing—The Cause is the Decrease in the Rainfall.

The interest and possibly alarm the steadily decreasing water level in the great lakes has aroused, and the severe drought that has recently been experienced in western Canada have not escaped the notice of Prof. E. Stone Wiggins of Ottawa, who for several years has been giving this question much study. When asked to-day his opinion as to the perceptible falling off in the water of our great lakes and rivers, he said:—There is abundant evidence that the great rivers and water basins on the continents are being constantly reduced. Geologists assure us there was a time when the Caspian Sea was a part of the Black Sea and when the Mediterranean covered the Sahara. The banks of all the great rivers of the world show that they once formed their bed when these rivers swept far inland. Year after year the rivers of Russia are reported as growing smaller. The Vorkla 150 miles long, once an important tributary of the Dnieper, often compared with the Hudson, has completely dried up. The rivers of the United States and Canada are visibly smaller than they were 25 years ago. This is remarkably true of the Hudson above Albany Lake, the outlet of Lake Champlain, which was once navigable by canoes. The upper part of the Hudson is almost dry in many places during summer. Harbors are everywhere growing shallower. The harbor of Toronto has grown shallow, though dredged out so that the bottom rock has been reached, while all the dredging which can be done to the Harbor of New York will not permanently deepen it.

THE SEAS THEMSELVES are retreating from the land; towns once on the shores of the Adriatic are now eighteen miles inland. The ocean was once abundant in the Baltic, but is now no longer an inhabitant of that sea, it having grown so small that it is perceptibly retreating by the rivers flowing into it. The great lakes of North America are decreasing every year, and the time is near at hand when Niagara Falls will cease to be. These lakes were all once men and summer that this current did not carry us rain. Now Ontario is almost as dry as the Sahara, and threatens to

BECOME A DESERT.

Some substances will not receive other into union with them except on certain conditions. Oxygen, that has such an affinity for iron and other oxidizable bodies, will not combine with them at very low temperatures nor will it support combustion. If our atmosphere's temperature were 200 degrees below zero there would be no such thing as rust, and a fire would be impossible. Water will not unite with lead except when charged with oxygen, nor will it receive carbon dioxide in solution except it contain carbon dioxide. Pure dry air follows a similar law, for only under certain conditions will it receive aqueous vapor. This condition is not heat, but for mists hang over the water's edge and the fogs come down below zero. In times of drought, such as we have now in Ontario, vast lakes and flowing rivers, though exposed for months to the burning sun, convey no moisture to the atmosphere, and the fogs over the water's edge are scorched as if by fire. There is no electricity in the air, and without it the humidity will not rise. Twenty-five years ago this great east-moving current was highly charged with electricity from the time it left the mouth of the Mississippi till it reached the mouth of the St. Lawrence; now the telegraph and telephone wire that form a wire netting across its path over the western States conduct off its electric energy, and not only is the vapor it contains precipitated in the regions, but is unable to re-ascend with vapor on reaching the great lakes. In 1887 I visited those parts of Ontario when the drought was so disastrous during that year, and subsequently reported to the Dominion Government that the telegraph wires were the cause, and pointed out that when western Ontario would become ruined by drought the Ottawa valley would enjoy copious showers from electric clouds that would form over the northern hills and would form over the wire belt, and would float down to us on the northwest current. The truth of my words may be seen in the fact that this year the crops in the Ottawa valley are abundant, while the farms of western Ontario are as dry as the sahes of Vesuvius.

Almost as Bad.

My wife objects to my cigar; it is a vice, she assumes; And thus my pleasure she doth mar— She does not smoke but how she fumes!

## SUMMER SMILES.

Mack—"My wife made me a present of a \$50 bill yesterday." Wyld—"You're in luck." Mack—"I don't think so. I have to pay it."

Winks (who keeps house)—"We had an old-fashioned potpie for dinner to-day." Minks (who boards)—"We had an old-fashioned chicken."

Boy—"I want to buy some paper." Dealer—"What kind of paper?" Boy—"You better give me fly-paper. I want to make a kite."

"Villain!" she hissed. "Deep-dyed villain!" The tattooed man looked hurt. "Indeed, ma'am," said he, "I hasten to assure you that it is only skin deep."

Ellis—"Miss Ballad has a remarkably sweet voice." Warburton—"She ought to have it; it has cost me about sixty pounds of chocolate in the last six weeks."

Bolton—"What is the difference between a specialist and an ordinary physician?" Colton—"You'll know quick enough when the specialist sends in his bill."

Wiggins—"What's the matter with you, old man?" Waggles—"Oh, several things." Wiggins—"Well, get engaged to one of them, and then let the rest alone."

"Some people," remarked the cannibal chief, as he passed his plate for a second supply, "have a mission in life, while others only have a missionary."

How to make the new dress: Take the material for two skirts and make the sleeves, then take the material for one sleeve and make the skirt.

Bragg—"Oh, you can't get ahead of me." Synnex—"If I don't know as I care to get a head you if I don't you exhibit is a fair sample of your stock in trade."

Dukane—"So young Timberwheel has succumbed to Cupid and married the ugly Miss Rorgalore." "You mean he has succumbed to cupidry."

Old lady (to motorman on trolley car)—"Ain't you afraid of the electricity, Mr. Motorman?" Motorman—"No, ma'am, I ain't got no call to be afraid. I ain't a conductor."

Father—"What was your mother talking about while ago?" Son—"I don't know." Father—"Why, you said and heard it all!" Son—"Yes, but she was talking to the baby."

Visitor—"Life must be very monotonous to you." Convict—"Yes, sometimes." Visitor—"When does it seem most tiresome to you?" Convict—"Just now for instance."

Clerk—"That gentleman you sold a bottle of hair dye to three weeks ago was here again to-day." Druggist—"Was he after another bottle?" "No, sir. He wanted to know if we kept wig."

The grocer's grown so very cute. That, measuring out some plums, He fills the vessel with the fruit. And counts in both his thumbs.

Guest (pushing them away from him)—"I don't like the way you cook eggs at this restaurant." Waiter—"What's the trouble, sir?" Guest—"You don't cook them soon enough."

It is the summer fly that bustles. Till within the spider's gates. And the spider never hustles. But he gets there while he waits.

"Well," said the camel in the circus parade, "there's some comfort for me after all. I've had to be a camel. My butt is no pretty bad, but it might be worse. I don't ride a bicycle."

He bobbed the fly; he had a bite; He brought the trout to port; And as he weighed the fish he said, "By Jove! this is real sport."

Belleville—"I understand," Mrs. Spiffins claims to be a self-made woman. Bloomfield—"It isn't quite true. My wife has seen her last unfinished touch—put on her complexion."

Hoax—"That horse of mine sets a good example that some men would do well to follow." Joak—"Why?" "My horse is good. He interferes." Hoax—"That's just it. He interferes, but only with himself."

Irene—"Isn't it curious how innocent George Ferguson is? They say he never kissed anybody in his life and doesn't know how to kiss." "My husband is a word of truth in it! He has—that is, he—why, I should think he would know how by this time."

Cobbles—"I don't think the landlord of the Ocean Bar House liked what I said to him before I went in bathing." Stone—"What was that?" Cobbles—"I asked him if there were any other sharks around."

The reason none can understand, Bar examples there are plenty— One pound is the weight of the fish you land— And the fish that escaped weighed twenty.

Sally—"An' after we are married, will you keep on lovin' me?" Rub—"I'll love you till—till the cows come home, as the feller says." Sally—"Y-a-a-a, as then go down to the grocery an' let me do all the milkin'."

Fig—"It's a mighty good thing to have a retentive memory." Fogg—"That depends. If the memory is yours, it is a mighty good thing, as you say; but if it happens to be the property of your wife, that's another matter."

### Gold Around Lake Winnipeg.

The probability of gold discoveries in and around Lake Winnipeg is much canvassed at the present. The theory is that as numerous discoveries have been made east of the lake, and the same formation extends for some distance west, it is only a question of time until valuable finds are made in those parts easily accessible from Winnipeg. One discovery has already been made on an island of Lake Winnipeg, but the lucky finders are not anxious to talk much about it at present. The great advantages which this district offers are the easy accessibility of the district, land transport being avoided, and the consequent cheapness of prospecting.

### To Study Canadian Agriculture.

Prof. Olekow, of Galicia, has started for Canada to study the agricultural resources of that country. He will be accompanied by a practical farmer. He leaves for England on Aug. 1 and then proceeds to Canada. He goes on his mission in behalf of various farmers' societies, and hopes, if the visit proves satisfactory, to be able to make arrangements to divert to Canada some of the Austrian agricultural immigration that has hitherto gone to Brazil.

### Unless.

Yes, replied the sweet girl graduate. I've read every play of Shakespeare's unless he's written something lately.











A baby show, in which children of aristocratic parentage competed for prizes, was held last week in London, and the winners were a son of Lord Castlemead, eleven months' old baby, and a daughter of Lord Ashbourne, eighteen months' old. The first weighed thirty-three and one-half pounds, and the little girl twenty-four pounds, and she had already cut fourteen teeth.

This sort of competition was devised originally as a novel circus attraction, and hitherto it has been regarded as a vulgar show of comical interest only; but now that it has received aristocratic sanction a British medical journal gravely discusses it as an established fashionable innovation of serious importance. Unquestionably, too, it would be of much importance if there were the prospect that it would result in an improvement of the human species corresponding to that which has been stimulated in brutes by the horse, cattle, dog, and chicken shows, in which the public interest has increased so much of recent years. Exactly what were the standards of judgment adopted in these aristocratic baby shows we are not informed, but they seem to be physical only or chiefly, and it is hard to see how they could go further, and measure moral and intellectual qualities. It may be possible to determine which is the baby that is soundest in its physical constitution, and most symmetrical in its bodily development, or, in other words, which is the best animal as an animal. Such superiority is, of course, desirable, and doubtless it is useful to the race that more attention should be attracted to its importance. In the long run it might induce in men and women a higher sense of their responsibilities as progenitors of the race, and lead them to think more seriously of the physical inheritance they are to hand down to posterity.

Of course the brutal theory that the principles applied to breeding on a stock farm can be enforced on human beings by legal enactment, disregards conditions which make impossible such an extension of the control exercised over absolutely subject brutes; but the cultivation of the emulation that these baby shows provoke may be both morally and practically profitable. Other things being equal, the physical superiority of a baby is of the highest importance. That is the capital upon which it must draw in life; but there also comes in the quality of its stock. It may be thorough bred or it may be of a coarse, though enduring strain. Nor does this difference depend on the social situation of its parents, whether it be high or low, for in either case its inheritance of qualities may be bad or good, superior or inferior. There are also different standards by which babies and all human beings are to be judged, according to the lives they are likely to lead or the spheres of activity in which they should be fitted to engage.

This introduction of the baby show into the ranks of aristocracy and fashion is another among many evidences of the increasing interest which is now manifested in all physical development for the human being. Both men and women in these days are looking at this more than ever and thinking more about it. Emulation in it extends through all society. Admiration for physical strength and bodily excellence and competition for superiority in athletic sports and exercises are carried so far in some circles of society that intellectual eminence is ignored. Almost the sole subject of conversation relates to this single side of human development, and ambition for distinction in it is the absorbing passion. Of course, this is carrying it to an extreme, in which the proper balance of desirable qualities and capacities is lost sight of; but generally the tendency has profited the race already and it will conduce to its highest advantage more fully hereafter. This generation of young people, both men and women, has increased in stature and in hardihood. It is better able to do the work of the world, and it is better fitted to be progenitors of a race fortified by physical strength for the intellectual strain it will have to bear.

If, therefore, the sanction of the baby shows by the highest aristocracy shall result in giving it fashionable currency here, society may be the gainer by the innovation. At any rate it is impossible to exaggerate the importance of the baby in the world. He is the master of the future, and of all the moral influences in society there is none more valuable and more salutary than a baby in the household.

#### How to Fire a Pistol.

It is a peculiar fact that very few men, even accomplished shots, know how a revolver ought to be handled. Nearly all are taught to handle a revolver as if it were a rifle—that is, by bringing the elbow aimed at the fore and hind sight into a line. This is all well enough for shooting gallery practice, but should never be followed in the field. When training troops to use the revolver they are taught, at all, but to keep their eyes on the object to be struck. In quick firing, and especially in shooting from cover, much better results are obtainable in this way.

It is announced that Japan has adopted a policy of delay in her foreign affairs, in the hope of getting the support of the Salisbury Government against Russia. He has seen, but little of life who does not discern every where the effect of early education in men's opinions and habits of thinking. Children bring out of the nursery that which displays itself throughout their lives.—Cecil.

## A TRUE GHOST STORY.

Not many years ago, people used to sneer at ghosts and ghost stories much more than they do now, and one would constantly hear people whisper to one another (while some individual was relating his or her experience): "Ah! it is very odd that these ghost stories should always be related at second or third hand. Now, I want to see a person who personally has seen the ghost, and then I will believe!"

Yes! People are more accustomed to hearing about ghosts now; and yet, even now, should it be a wife, daughter, or sister who ventures to narrate some supernatural experience, she is pooh-poohed, or laughed at, or told to "take a pill."

Now, I have seen a ghost—and am prepared to attest most solemnly to the fact, as well as to the truth of every word here set down. I have, of course, avoided names, but nothing else; so, without further preamble, I will state my case.

Some years ago I became the object of the infatuated adoration of a person of my own age and sex; and I use the word "infatuated" advisedly, because I feel now, as I did at the time, that neither I nor any mortal of over-lived could possibly be worthy of the overwhelming affection which my poor friend lavished upon me. I, on my side, was not ungrateful towards her, for I loved her in return very dearly; but when I explain that I was a wife and the mother of young children, and that she was unmarried, it will easily be understood that our devotion to each other must of necessity be rather one-sided; and this fact caused some disquiet between us at times.

For many years my friend held a post at Court, which she resigned soon after she began to know me; and although her Royal Mistress, in her gracious kindness, assigned two houses to her, she gave them both up, to be free to live near me in B—; indeed, she gave up relatives, old servants and comforts in order that she might come and live (and die, alas!) in lodgings, over a shop, near me. But she was not happy. She was gloomy over the inevitable fact that, in consequence of the difference in her home-circumstances and mine, I could not be with her every day, and all day long. I think she was naturally of an unhappy disposition, being deeply, passionately, and unjustifiably jealous; and also painfully incapable of taking things and people as they were. All this gave me other much annoyance; but we were all the same, sometimes very cheerful and happy together, and sometimes—the reverse.

Later on, she, poor soul, was taken ill, and during months of fluctuating health I nursed her—sometimes in hope, sometimes without—and at moments during her illness she found strange comfort in foretelling to me, after the most "uncanny" fashion, things which she declared would happen to me after her death. They were mostly trifles—little episodes concerning people and things over whom and which we had talked and laughed together for years. She was gifted with a keen sense of the ridiculous.

Amongst other things, she said to me one afternoon:—"This bazaar for which we are working" (she had been helping me for weeks for a charity bazaar, and I can now see her dainty little hands, as she manipulated the delicate muslin and lace. Poor, poor L—!) "I shall be dead before it takes place, and I shall see you at your stall, and on one of the days of the bazaar, an old lady will come to you and say, 'Have you any of poor Miss L—'s work' (mentioning me). And you will show her 'Yes! here is some' and you will show her this which I am working; and she'll say 'Have you any more?' and you'll say 'Yes, and I shall carry it all off, and say, 'another lady for 'poor Miss L—'s sake,' and I shall know and see it all!"

I remember repeating, wonderingly, "What lady?"

She answered dreamily: "Oh! I don't know, but—some old lady! You'll see!" And I am bound to say, this exactly what occurred at the bazaar, months after her death: an old lady, with whom I was not acquainted, did buy all her work, having again, and I shall carry it away for her sake!" An old lady, too, whom I had never seen.

One other curious circumstance which attended her death was that, after looking forward with more than usual pleasure to my coming birthday (which she had been "more than commonly happy anniversary"), that was the very day on which she died!

I think that one of the sharpest regrets which I ever experienced in my life consisted in the fact that I was not with my dearest friend at the moment that she passed away. She had made me promise that I would be with her at the time, and, God knows, I had the fullest intention of fulfilling her wish; but on that very evening, of all others I was called away, and she died in my absence. I had been sitting by her bedside all the afternoon, and all that evening I had held her dear hand, and had kept whispering comforting words in her ear; but utterly she had made no response, and was, seemingly, unconscious.

Suddenly a messenger came from my house (not a hundred yards, it was, away), saying my husband wanted me at once, as one of my children was ill. I looked at the nurse, who assured me there was "nothing immediate" impending; so, stooping over my poor friend, I whispered to her the same thing, pressing a kiss on her forehead—that "half an hour should see me at her side again." But she took no notice, and much against my will I hastily, and noiselessly, left the room.

Throwing a shawl over my head I hurried across the square, and as I passed the church the clock struck twelve, and I suddenly remembered that—to-day was my birthday!

I got back in less than half an hour, and on my return heard, to my everlasting regret, that she had been gone ten minutes before my dear L— became restless and uneasy, then suddenly starting up in her bed, she looked hastily round the room, gave a cry, then there came a rush of blood to her mouth, and after a few painful struggles, she sank back, gasped once or twice, and never more.

Of course, I thought then, and do to this day, that she was looking round the room for me, and that she had died feeling I had broken my faith with her. A bitter, never-failing regret!

I have given this slight sketch of the feelings which existed between me and my poor friend (before narrating the circumstances of her supernatural visit to me), just to emphasize the facts of the alluring fascination, the intense affection, which existed between us during her life-time, and which, I firmly believe, have lasted beyond her grave.

Quite a year and a half after her death, my poor L—, with what motive I know not (unless it may have been, as I sometimes fondly hope, to assure me that she understood and sympathized with my sorrow at my having failed her at the moment of her extremity), appeared to me. She came once—but never again. It occurred thus:—

I had been suffering all day from brow-ache, and had gone early to bed—but not to sleep. All the evening I had been kept painfully awake by that same church clock which I have mentioned above. It seemed to strike oftener, louder, and more slowly than any clock I had ever had the misfortune to come across. Of course, my ailment of the moment caused the clock's vagaries to appear peculiarly painful, and I bore the annoyance very patiently, with my face turned towards the wall; but when the midnight hour began to chime, I felt as though I could bear it no longer. Muttering an impatient exclamation, I turned in my bed, so as to face the room, and looking across it, I saw seated in the chair, which was usual, hanging by the ribbon, on her arm. She had a smile on her face, and I distinctly noticed her lovely little white ears, which were always my admiration, and which were only half covered by her soft brown hair.

She stood—a minute it seemed—looking at me, then she glided towards me, and I, half-apprehensive that she was about to throw herself on my bed, exclaimed, jumping up in a sitting posture:—"What! what brings you here so late?"

With deep reverence he it spoken; but as soon as these words were out of my mouth I was irresistibly reminded of those spoken (Holy Writ tell us) by Saint Peter at the awful moment of the Transfiguration! Awed and dazed at the sight of the spiritual visitant, we are told he uttered words "not knowing what he said." These words of mine also seemed to leap to my lips, but with little meaning in them—if any.

As soon, however, as my voice had ceased, the apparition disappeared, and I remained some moments motionless.

One of the most curious features of the episode, and which I was very especially restless and awake at the moment of the appearance, I recognised my friend so completely, that I forgot also to recognise the fact that she had died; or, rather, it happened too quickly for me to hope that she was still alive. It took place in such a flash—in such a moment of time—so much quicker than I can tell it—

and she looked so exactly like her well-known self, that till she had disappeared, I really believed I was seeing her. The flash that I remembered, and realized what it was I had seen!

I was not frightened, but I felt colder than I had ever felt in my life, and I have never felt so cold since, but the moisture came to my eyes, and I called no one to my assistance; all I realized was that God had permitted me to see her once more, and that perhaps He might send her to me again. But He has not done so, and, probably, now, He never will again.

At all night afterwards, hoping for—and, I think, almost expecting—her again, and after the day had dawned I fell asleep.

Before telling my story to anyone, and dreading myself as I did the doubting and sarcastic speeches which such a narration would inevitably call forth, I sent for my doctor, an old and trusted friend, and after making him talk rationally to me for some time, I asked him whether he considered me in an excited state, or whether I had been betrayed any hysterical tendencies. He reassured me heartily on these points, and then asked my reasons for such questioning. I thereupon opened my heart to him, and he neither ridiculed nor disbelieved, but, on the contrary, I had later happened to a friend of his; but he strongly advised me to keep my own counsel at present (which I did for some time), and kindly added that he did not look upon my case as one of the ordinary kind, but rather upon a woman for whom one corner of the curtain which guarded the unseen had been lifted.

In conclusion, I repeat I am ready to vouch for the truth of every word here set down, and also, should it be required, to give names—in private—to satisfy those who doubt.

## REMARKABLE SURGERY.

### BONE GRAFTING WITH THE LEG OF A SHEEP.

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Now, however, the principle has been established that the bone from the animal must be transferred entire. The living sheep and the living patient must be placed side by side. Quickly the surgeon removes from the latter the foot or two of bone that is diseased, cuts out with his whip-saw the legbone from the chloroformed animal, nicely measured to a fraction, lifts it from the animal to the man and fits it into place where the edges come tightly together, and then the flesh is covered over and sewed up, the whole operation taking less than one hour, and the curing process begins immediately.

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Simple remedies were applied by his parents, but met with no success. This gave rise to the feeling that the boy was suffering from rheumatism.

A local physician treated the case as one of rheumatism, but it continued to grow worse, and Dr. Snyder was called in. A careful examination disclosed the fact that an abscess due to an injury to the bone had formed, producing osteomyelitis. This became worse and defied all treatment, and eventually turned into necrosis, or gangrene of the bone.

Realizing that some heroic measures were necessary, Dr. Snyder called in consultation Dr. Q. Vischer. This was about a week ago. Dr. Vischer found the leg very much swollen and seven small openings discharging pus, all of which led to dead bone.

The physician suggested that the boy should be removed to the Hahnemann Hospital, where better attention could be given him, and on Saturday June 22 two days after the doctor's visit, the lad was taken there. Again he was examined and on June 25 an operation was performed, known as a necrosectomy (scrapping and removing dead bones).

The wound was then dressed with antiseptic bandages and left undisturbed for a week, when the first dressing began to show that the bone was still decaying beyond all hopes of being healed.

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At the first dressing after the operations Dr. Vischer felt that nothing but amputation would in any way help the boy, but the fact that the lower end of the tibia was in good condition led him to believe that perhaps the leg might possibly be saved by bone-grafting, especially as the boy's condition had so much improved since his admission into the hospital. The parents were consulted, and, upon being assured that there was absolutely no other way in which the leg had even a chance of being saved, they gave their full consent to the doctor to do as he thought best.

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Following out this theory, the physician secured a large, healthy sheep, which for two days was put upon a diet, so as to make the quality of its healthy condition. The boy was also subjected to a rigid diet, and the day before the operation the sheep's leg was shaved and put in antiseptic dressings.

Every thing being prepared, Dr. Vischer had the boy and sheep taken into a private room, and there, assisted by Drs. Roman, Middleton, Snyder and Reading and Prof. J. E. James, he began the task of trying to save the boy's leg. The diseased and necrotic portion of the bone was removed, and then Dr. Vischer opened the lad's shin from about four inches below the knee down to the ankle joint. He removed an inch and a half of decayed bone and cut out seven and a half inches of bone down to the ankle joint. The cavity was washed out and prepared for the new bone.

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THE UTMOST CARE

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The bone taken from the sheep was then placed in the cavity formed by the removal of the diseased bone, the muscles forming a floor upon which the new bone was laid, thus helping to support it.

The ends of the new bone were cut straight across and made a perfect joint. An incision of about three inches was then made in the back of the boy's leg, so as to allow the operating surgeon to bring together the flesh on the top of the leg, where it was then sewed up.

The wounds were dressed and the boy's leg was put in a sling and so fastened as to prevent the slightest flexion or movement, which would in any way tend to shift the new bone from its bed. This having been done, attention was turned to the sheep. Its throat was cut, and while under the influence of chloroform it was allowed to bleed to death. During the whole operation, which only lasted forty-five minutes, the sheep suffered absolutely no pain.

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## AN EMPRESS COLONEL.

### GERMANY'S QUEEN AND HER REGIMENT OF CUIRASSIERS.

A Magnificent Body of Soldiers, with a Glorious Record—The Empress Louise, Its First Woman Commander.

It is not generally known that the Empress of Germany is a full-fledged Colonel of one of the finest regiments in the vast army of the Empire.

The advent of the new woman has nothing to do with the military prominence of this lady. The dead and gone German Queens were Colonels before the new woman ever was thought of. The Dowager Empress is also a Colonel, and so are a number of other women of the royal house of Germany. Of course their military standing is largely nominal. There is not one chance in ten thousand that these Queens and Duchesses will ever do anything more warlike than don a pretty feminine edition of the uniform of a favorite regiment and review the soldiers on some festival occasion.

That is about all that King William's wife does, but her soldiers feel that they are more honored than the average, and to be a member of the Queen's regiment is deemed a most fortunate piece of good luck.

The regiment colonized by the Empress is known as the Queen's Regiment of Pomeranian Cuirassiers.

ITS WAR RECORD

is a most brilliant one, it having been a favorite regiment of Frederick the Great. On June 4, last, the company celebrated the 150th anniversary of the greatest battle it ever fought.

The celebration took place at Passau, near Berlin, and the Empress on a fine military charger, and wearing the uniform of her command, reviewed the troops. The Empress is a fine horsewoman, and gets almost as much pleasure out of military evolutions as her husband.

The battle celebrated was that of Hohen-Friedberg. It was then under the command of Frederick the Great, and attacked the combined Austrian and Russian forces. It was due entirely to the heroic work of the soldiers of the Bayreuth Dragoons that the regiment was then called, that the battle was won.

They made 2,500 prisoners, captured sixty-six battle flags, twenty cannon, and conquered ten regiments of Austria's best veteran troops. Frederick the Great, according to the records of the command, was so deeply gratified with the victory that for a long time he did not know just what means to adopt to show his appreciation. Finally he gave them an immense medal, inscribed suitably; also a diploma in his own handwriting, setting forth their deeds of valor. This diploma has been handed down from one generation of officers to the next, and is carefully treasured. Frederick the Great also decided that the captured battle flags and cannon should be the insignia of the regiment for all time.

The regiment is one in which the reigning family of Germany take a peculiar interest. It was founded on June 1, 1721, by Frederick William I., King of Prussia, and father of Frederick the Great. The reigning family of Germany take a peculiar interest in it. It was founded on June 1, 1721, by Frederick William I., King of Prussia, and father of Frederick the Great.

Later it was called the Bayreuth Dragoons, but upon the death of the last Count of Bayreuth, in 1808, it was given



HERO FOR THE YOUNG.

OF JAMES WOLFE RINGS OUT LIKE A BUGLE CALL.

Book of Biography Which Has Just been Added to the English Men of Letters Series—Had Served Through Seven Campaigns When Only 23 Years Old—Reason for Welcoming Death with Arms on the Heights of Quebec.

It is enough to make a man wish he were dead to read the biography of Wolfe. It is easy to imagine the heroism of a young man who, at the age of 32, dying in the battle that crowned his career. There is nothing left to live for except the laurels and perhaps disappointment.

But the ancients were wise in saying that the gods love the young. Wolfe was already at that age when his playfulness in the Kentish Town of Westhaven—frankness of his top and marbles—was 13 years old—when he persuaded his soldier father to take him to the wars, Cartagena expedition about to start. An illness for James was always in delicate health kept him at home and gave him two years of school. At 15, "a lanky strapping," he was appointed an Ensign and at review carried the colors of the Twelfth Foot before the flag.

He was only 16 when for the first time he saw the sea. He was appointed Lieutenant. When he was 23 he had served through seven campaigns.

He was a Lieutenant-Colonel. He had a broad shoulder, long and awkward limbs; his forehead and chin both receded sharply; his pointed nose; he had a colorless, muddy complexion, very red hair, and his eyes were high and prominent. Still, a bright and eager; his awkward figure at least erect and soldierly, and his disposition was amiable. He was always a soldier in the better sense of the word.

It was Pitt, the great Minister, who sick of the war, and tired of the English, who picked out Wolfe to bring him to America to lead the British to victory. In 1758 he gave the young soldier the post of Brigadier in the army which was to be sent against the French at Quebec. How he captured the fortress of Louisbourg on Cape Breton and how he captured the city of Quebec in the month of the eighteenth century, dominating the North Atlantic. It was after subduing this fortress that Wolfe wrote to his mother in this vein of protest: "North America will some time be a vast empire—the seat of power and learning. There will grow a people and our little spot, England, that will sit at the feet of the globe with the Spaniard."

Pitt was called upon. In the summer of 1759 Wolfe sailed up the St. Lawrence to Quebec with about 9,000 men. He found Montcalm entrenched on the north shore, just above the city, with 11,000 men. Wolfe landed opposite, on the Isle of Orleans, and, pushing further westward, where he could bombard Quebec, which he proceeded to do. Next he crossed and attacked Montcalm, but with his inferior force accomplished little. One assault was repulsed with a loss of 423 killed and wounded. In all he lost about 1,000 killed and wounded, and there were perhaps 500 in the hospital. In these straits he made the memorable move above Quebec, to scale the high cliff west of the city. Montcalm had thought that no part of it that a hundred men would not defend against the whole British army. The story of the boats silently dropping down the river from the point where Wolfe landed, and of the bold placing of 4,500 men on the Plains of Abraham, is familiar history. Many traditions are being destroyed in these days, but one would regret to lose the story which the present author tells, as follows:

Slowly and noiselessly the thirty boats with their armed freight crept along in the shadow of the north shore. The flow of the tide was so strong that the sailors worked their oars with scarcely any effort and with so little sound that the click of the rowlocks and the dip of the blades were audible to many of the sentries and outposts they had to pass. The General himself led the way. Not a human sound broke the stillness of the upper river. The smoke trailed from the woods, the bulwarks boomed from the reedy backwaters, a screech-owl or whippoorwill was answered from overhanging orchards. In the boats a soldier stirred or spoke. Wolfe, at this supreme crisis of his life, when the slightest misadventure meant failure and almost ruin, was reciting in solemn and halting tones to the officers about him the beautiful lines of Gray's "Elegy." Then lately published. We know this through John Robertson, afterwards Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh, who was at that time a midshipman and in the same boat with Wolfe. How deeply suggestive must the familiar stanza have sounded in after years to the fortunate few who could recall the hushed tones of

THEIR HEROIC LEADER

NEAR THE DARK VALLEY.

A YOUNG GIRL RESCUED FROM AN EARLY GRAVE.

Fate, Listless and Weak, the Victim of a Hacking Cough, She Was Apparently Going Into a Rapid Decline—A Case of Deep Interest to Every Mother in the Land.

From the Cornwall Standard.

It is now a common thing in this locality to hear people acknowledge the wonderful benefit they have derived from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and it is not to be wondered at that the drug trade find the sale of this remarkable medicine so large and yet constantly increasing. We could give many instances of the splendid results following the use of Pink Pills, but so many of these are well known to many of our readers as to need no recapitulation. However, now and again a case of more than usual interest arises, and we will give the particulars of one of these for the benefit of the public at large. Some years ago a young girl of 14, a daughter of Mr. Leon Dore, a well known and respected resident of Cornwall, began to show serious symptoms, and caused her mother great anxiety. She was just at the critical period of her life, and medical aid was called in and everything done to help

her. But it appeared to be useless, and week after week she continued to grow worse, until it was evident she was fast going into a decline. A hacking cough set in, and the poor girl, who was formerly plump and healthy looking, with bright, rosy cheeks, began to waste away, and in a few months was merely a shadow of her former self. Her mother had at last lost all hope of saving the young girl's life, the doctor being apparently unable to do anything to check the ravages of the mysterious disease. At length the mother's attention was directed to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and she decided to give them a trial. A box of pills, and as the girl did not show any visible signs of improvement, her mother was on the point of discontinuing the medicine when a neighbor persuaded her that a single box was not a fair trial, and induced her to continue the Pills. By the time a second box was completed there was some improvement noticeable and there was joy in that small household, and no more persuasion was needed to continue the treatment. The use of Pink Pills was then continued for one month, by which time the young girl had completely recovered her health and strength. To-day she is the very picture of health, and the color in her cheeks is as bright as it was before her illness commenced. To her mother during the days of her illness and suffering, her recovery is little short of a miracle. Mrs. Dore freely gave the Standard reporter permission to publish an account of her daughter's illness and recovery. She said she could not find words strong enough to express the gratitude for the miraculous cure this great life-saving medicine had effected in her daughter's case, and she hoped her testimony might be the means of leading to the recovery of other suffering girls who were similarly afflicted to give them a trial.

After writing the above, the reporter again called on Mrs. Dore and read it to her, asking her if it was entirely correct. She replied that she would like to give even stronger expression to her appreciation of this wonderful medicine. She further said that Pink Pills had greatly helped herself. She had been suffering from the effects of an attack of grippe, and the Pink Pills had restored her to health. Her daughter also expressed her gratitude for the extraordinary change this medicine had wrought in her health.

In the case of young girls who are pale or sallow, listless, troubled with a fluttering or palpitation of the heart, weak and easily tired, no time should be lost in taking a course of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which will speedily enrich the blood, and bring a rosy glow of health to the cheeks. These pills are a positive cure for all troubles arising from a vitiated condition of blood or a shattered nervous system. They are a specific for troubles peculiar to females, correcting suppressions, irregularities, and all forms of weakness.

Manufactured by Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and Schenectady, N. Y., and sold in boxes (never in loose form by the dozen or hundred) at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50. May be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company at either address.

**Important to Hay Growers.**

Complaints have been forwarded from England to the Department of Agriculture that injuries have resulted to English horses and cattle from eating hay which had been bound with wire. It is said that some of the wire had been accidentally cut up with the fodder and the short pieces swallowed, causing the death of several animals. This is a matter of importance to the English hay growers and dealers. All hay vendors must carefully study the wants of their customers, and if there is the least danger of prejudicing their chances in the market by tying bales with wire some other method must be adopted. English buyers are conservative in many ways and profitable lines of shipping have often been injured by a failure to conform to their wishes. The export of hay is, in favorable seasons, an important part of Canada's agricultural trade. Too much care cannot be exercised in adopting some method liable to injure our products in the British market.

**Long Life of Wood.**

The durability of wet timber is something remarkable. Recently, according to a Vienna paper, one of the piles supporting the bridge built across the Danube by the Emperor Trajan was taken up. Although driven seven centuries ago, it showed no change, save that it was petrified to the depth of three-quarters of an inch. The chestnut, beech, elm and oak piles on which stand the Savoy Palace, London, are undecayed. They were put in place in the latter part of the thirteenth century.

To carry care to bed is to sleep with a pack on your back.—Halibuton.

THE ONLY TEST OF MERIT.

That the people are quick to appreciate a good thing when they see it is abundantly shown by the phenomenal record of the Toronto Industrial Exhibition.

The fair which begins on the 2nd of September next is the seventeenth of the series. It has grown steadily in popularity and yearly attracts increasing numbers which is the best possible proof of its superior excellence. This season the display will be more complete and varied than ever. The number of entries is usually large in all departments. Already every foot of space in the building is taken up through additions, and re-arrangements have been made to accommodate the increased number of exhibitors. In live stock also entries for which close on the 10th of August there will be a very full showing especially in the choicer breeds of horses and cattle. Great improvements have been made in the accommodations provided and all arrangements for public convenience are as nearly perfect as possible. An attractive and diversified programme of entertainments is offered. All railways will give low rates and special excursions will be run from many points, presenting an opportunity of which all should avail themselves.

The largest bank barn in Biddulph, Mid-Dieck County, has just been raised.

"If all the gold in mint or bank, All earthly things that men call wealth, Were mine, with every titled rank, I'd give them all for precious health." Thus in English was a lady teacher to a dear friend, suffering from headache, of smarting pain, in back and loins, of dejection, weakness and nervous, feverish unrest. The friend knew both causes and cure and flashed back the answer, "Take Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription." The distressed teacher obeyed, was restored to perfect health, and her daily duties once more became a daily pleasure. For lady teachers, salesladies and others kept long standing, or broken down by exhausting work, the "Prescription" is a most potent restorative tonic, and a certain cure for all female weakness. Send for free pamphlet. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

**What He Would Advise.**

A young Irishman, placed by his friends as a student at the veterinary college being in company with some of his colleagues, was asked: "If a broken winded horse were brought to you for cure, what would you advise? After considering a moment. By the powers, said he, I should advise the owner to sell him as soon as possible."

**Marvellous and Wonderful**

is the action of that great nerve pain remedy NERVINE. Its penetrating properties enable it to reach the very source of disease. If you suffer from any sort of just NERVINE, or Nerve Pain Cure.

**Tobacco's Triumph.**

Every day we meet men who have apparently lost all interest in life, but they chew and smoke all the time and wonder why the sunshine is not bright and the sweet bird's songs sound discordant. Tobacco takes away the pleasure of life and leaves irritable nerve centres in return. No tobacco is the easy way out. Guaranteed to cure and make you well and strong, by Druggists everywhere.

**Exercise Enough.**

Doctor—The bicycle gives people the best exercise in the world.

Patient—But I can't afford to ride a bicycle.

Doctor—Oh, you don't need to ride one; just dodge them.

**Revival of Trade.**

Reports from the United States support the view that trade interests have vastly improved recently and that the business outlook for the future is encouraging. This will be welcome news to the people of Canada, since our own trade interests will be stimulated and improved. In nothing has this improvement been shown in a more marked way than in the increased sales of Putnam's Patent Corn Extractor. Times being dull everywhere, not absolutely needed because a luxury, and its sale becoming stationary. Now it is different. Sales have increased vastly, doubtless as it has proven the only safe, sure, and painless remedy for corns, and wise people will use it.

**Walter Baker & Co. Limited.**

The Largest Manufacturers of PURE, HIGH GRADE COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES

On this Continent, have received the HIGHEST AWARDS

From the great Industrial and Food EXPOSITIONS IN EUROPE AND AMERICA.

Caution: In view of the labels and wrappers on our cocoa and chocolate make sure that our place of manufacture, Broomfield, Broomfield, Mass., is printed on each package.

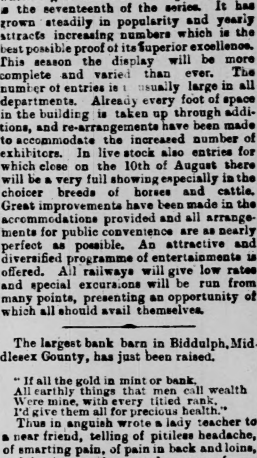
**Health Built Up**

"I had a very bad cold which settled on my lungs. I was under doctor's care and was not able to get out of the house for eight weeks. I did not gain strength very fast and other remedies failing to help me, I was induced to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. I have taken several bottles and my health is improved very much. Since I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla, I feel very much stronger than for a long time past. I have recommended Hood's Sarsaparilla to others, for it truly has been of great benefit to me." JOSEPH KELLEY, North Kingston, Nova Scotia.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures**

Hood's Pills are a mild cathartic. See

CANADA'S GREATEST STORE.



Bigger than any other, better than any other, with over five acres of selling space and over a thousand employees. Think what that means—a whole town under one roof, and every class of merchandise that goes well together. It sells Groceries as well as Dry Goods, Bicycles as well as Shoes, Furniture as well as Housefurnishings. Easier to tell what isn't here than what is. We buy in the biggest markets, sell on the closest margins and do a business aggregating millions of dollars every year. We have thousands of customers in small towns and villages all over Canada, who appreciate the advantages of

**SHOPPING BY MAIL!**

Wherever you are, the facilities of the store are at your service. Bright clerks do your shopping for you as carefully and as satisfactorily as though you stood at the counter in person. All orders are filled the same day as received. Requests for samples and inquiries regarding goods receive the same careful attention. Our notion of a store is a store to draw the trade of the country; a store to be chosen all over the country, because it serves its customers near and far so well.

**No Branch Stores. Main Entrance, 190 Yonge-st**

**T. EATON CO.**

Yonge St., 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200 } All Under Main Entrance:  
Queen Street West, 10 and 12 } One Roof.  
James St., 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25 }  
Albert Street, 15, 17, and 19 }

**BUYING OFFICES:**  
7 Warwick Lane and Warwick Square, LONDON, ENG.

**ASK FOR McCASKILL, DOUGALL & CO'S**

CARRIAGE VARNISHES

Unsurpassed for Durability, Brilliance and Easy Working.

**MONTREAL.**

**GRANBY RUBBERS**

Better this season than ever. Everybody wants them. Every dealer sells them. They wear like iron.

**Ward's Clover Root TEA**

FOR CONSTIPATION.

**FARM ENGINES**

UPRIGHT and HORIZONTAL. Stationary, Portable & Semi-Portable. All sizes from 5 to 20 H.P. and over. W.E.W. CO.

UNEQUALLED in Simplicity, Effective Working Qualities and Durability. GUARANTEED TO GIVE FULL POWER CLAIMED. Over 2,000 in successful operation. It will pay you to write us before buying. Pamphlet free. A fair supply of second-hand and re-built engines at moderate prices.

**WATEROUS. BRANTFORD CANADA**

**Machinery of all Kinds.**

From Windmills, Fire Department Supplies and Waterworks Plants down to Engine Locomotives of the best kind.

**J. E. NAUD, Manufacturers Agent.**  
227 Notre Dame St., Montreal.

**FARMERS** here is a snap for you. Harris has sample cloth pieces for quilts. Send \$1 for trial lot, good value.

77, 79, 81 William St., Toronto.

**STAMMERING** Permanently Cured by a Simple Educational System. No. 40, Avenue Road, Toronto. THE ONTARIO INSTITUTE, 65 Shuter St. Toronto.

**TO WOODEN MANUFACTURERS.**

Wood bought and sold. Hard Waste, Hard Lumber, Blocks, etc., bought or exchanged for Mill Supplies, sawmills waste or shoddy. Robert S. Fraser, 3 St. Helen St., Montreal.

**FISHING TACKLE, Sporting Goods, Gun Ammunition, Etc., very large stock. Write for prices. Catalogues sent on request.**

**COSTEN & CO.**  
1206 Notre Dame St., Montreal.

**HAMILTON LADIES' COLLEGE**

Conservatory of Music

Will reopen September 3. The oldest Ladies' College in Ontario. Everything first-class. 120 rooms. Inspiring instructors, reducing associations. Send for terms, etc., to the Principal.

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## SCHOOL BOOKS

We carry a lot of school books. If we don't happen to have what you want we can get it at short notice. We are selling them at **Ontario Prices**. It takes over half the profit to lay them down, so bear in mind *they must be cash*.

To revert to last weeks ad., Did you try that vinegar? Dozens have, and they like it. We are giving a special prize of \$3.00 for best jar or gem of pickles, any kind, put up in this vinegar. See prize list Agricultural Society or enquire at store for particulars.

We Have Whole Mustard Turners, &c. for Pickling.

## W. W. BOLE.

The Moose Jaw Times.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1895.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

November 21st is Thanksgiving day.

T. W. Robinson will sell his furniture by auction on Saturday, Oct. 12—Advt.

Henry M. Stanley, the explorer, reached Vancouver on Thursday of last week.

Miss Louisa Hannah returned on Sunday from a two months' visit to friends at the coast.

Dr. Smith, of the C. P. R. medical staff, spent a few days shooting this week at Buffalo Lake.

C. P. R. net profits from Jan. 1st to Aug. 1st this year are \$408,473 greater than for the same period last year.

F. W. Green's new traction engine arrived on Monday and proceeded west to begin operations in the Boharin district.

Mrs. Hubbell, wife of Conductor Hubbell, left last week to visit her parents at Whitewood, Assa.—*Prince Albert Advocate*

Mrs. Dixie Watson passed through here on Tuesday evening's train on her way home to Regina from a two months' visit at Banff.

Mr. Pope Balderston, of Regina, left on Monday last for that place with a bunch of cattle, about fifty in number, which he secured in this district for ranching purposes.

The United States treasury closed the month of September with a surplus of \$175,040 in receipts over expenditures, instead of the deficiency which has been for some months a characteristic feature of its monthly statements.

Prof. J. W. Robertson, Dominion Dairy Commissioner, will be in Moose Jaw on October 17th to inspect the Dairy Station here, and on the 18th he will hold a public meeting at one o'clock sharp and would be pleased to meet as many patrons as possible.

It is announced that China has accepted the British ultimatum and the viceroy of Szechuan, who was held to have been responsible indirectly or directly for the massacre of missionaries in the territory under his jurisdiction has been degraded.

The Winnipeg grain exchange has passed resolutions recommending that the grain standards struck last week be rejected and that inspectors grade according to the wording of the act; also that the grain standards board be constituted on a different basis than at present.

Weeds along some railroad tracks in the States are now killed by the electric weed killer. It consists of a car carrying a dynamo which sends a heavy current into a sort of rack of fine wires dragging among the weeds on each side of the track. The weeds are electrocuted down to their smallest rootlets.

A Vancouver lady getting up hurriedly one morning to take a ride on a bicycle in bloomers, before any body was about, made the mistake of jumping into her husband's trousers instead and did not discover what she had done until she returned home to find that he was in bed wondering what sneak thief had purloined his pants and cash.

The United States government has issued a new quarantine order. Owners must guarantee expenses before animals will be received into quarantine, otherwise animals will not be permitted to enter the country. Inspectors may furnish food and attendants and have a lien on the animals for such expenses, though it is the duty of owners to furnish food and attendants.

Pasture, the renowned bacteriologist, is dead.

Engineer Burpee is at present laid up with a severe cold.

Mr. Wm. Sells left for Wyandotte, Michigan, on Wednesday.

Mr. Jno. Lindsay, of the Massey Harris Co., was in town again this week.

Mr. T. W. Robinson returned home on Monday after a month's sojourn in Toronto.

If you want good furniture cheap go to T. W. Robinson's sale on Saturday, Oct. 12.—Advt.

Dr. Talmage has accepted a call to the pastorate of the First Presbyterian church in Washington, U.S.A.

The Vancouver World says Lord Aberdeen will not come east till November, having changed his plans.

Mr. John Porter, at one time section foreman at this point, accompanied by his wife, is visiting his father and friends at Stoney Beach.

A shooting party consisting of H. Crispin, R. Cullin, Chas. Wilson and Gray Gillespie left Regina for Buffalo Lake on Monday of last week.

A shooting party consisting of Messrs. Barrett, Gass, Cowan, Stevenson, and Dr. Turnbull, returned to town on Tuesday with 225 geese, after a week spent at Buffalo Lake.

Cattle shipments on the C.P.R. are moving as well as ever, and the general traffic on the western division of the road is reported good, even for this time of the year.

Twenty-one men from H. M. S. Arthur of the Pacific coast fleet, were passengers on Tuesday's east bound train en route to their homes in England, in charge of Lieut. Hornby. Five of the party are invalids.

On account of there being a harvest festival service at English Village church next Sunday morning at 10:30, the usual service will not be held at Buffalo Lake in the afternoon.

The next service there will be held on Sunday, Oct. 20th.

Mrs. A. Smith, of the C.P.R. dining hall, fell on the platform last Sunday morning and had the misfortune to break her arm below the elbow. Dr. Turnbull reduced the fracture and we are glad to hear Mrs. Smith is improving and able to be round.

A copy of the Moose Jaw Agricultural Society's prize list for the exhibition to be held there on the 23rd prox., has been received at this office. The list is an extensive one, reflecting credit upon all who are interested in it, even to the printer.—*Regina Standard*

At the Canadian Pacific stock yards, at Montreal, on Sept. 16, Gordon & Ironside bought of John Wake 350 head of Manitoba cattle at 35¢ per lb. There was also a good demand for sheep and lambs for shipment and several fair-sized lots changed hands at 34 to 35¢ per lb. There were 200 live hogs offered which sold at \$4.75 to \$4.80 per 100 lbs.

Arrangements are being made for a convention of the teachers of the Moose Jaw district. An excellent programme is prepared, copies of which will be forwarded to the different teachers next week. The aim of the convention is to aid the country teacher. The programme has been framed with that purpose in view. It is expected that the Superintendent of Education will give four addresses bearing on school work. It is hoped that he may be prevailed upon to give an evening lecture for the benefit of the public. Those who heard Mr. Goggin in his inspiring lecture on "Arnold, the Model Teacher," will hear this news with pleasure. Country teachers may arrange for the 17th and 18th instants as the probable dates. Full details will be printed next week.

### Fire at Regina.

The old Queen's hotel, corner of Broad and Railway streets, Regina was destroyed by fire early Wednesday morning. The building was unoccupied at the time. The fire is of incendiary origin. A quantity of coal tar and coal oil had been smeared on the walls and floor and tiled. The firemen were quickly on the spot with chemical and Ronald fire engines and kept it from spreading to adjacent buildings close by.

**DEAD.**  
CAMPBELL—Died at Moose Jaw, on Sunday, Sept. 29th, 1895, beloved wife of Thomas Campbell.

**Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.**

**DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER**  
MOST PERFECT MADE.  
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.  
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

## Rifle Matches.

On Friday last at 13 o'clock the 1th competition for the prize of a silver cake basket, the gift of President Leary, took place on the rifle common. The mizzling rain and strong wind did not deter the enthusiastic rifle men from their contest. The conditions of the match are: That the member shall win the prize twice before it becomes his own. That the match shall be shot with Martini-Henri rifles, seven shots each.

The highest possible score is 35 points. The last contest took place on September 18th, when Mr. Daniel Morrison, stood forth with a score of 30, followed by Vice-President Nelson with a score of 28. On Friday the positions were reversed, Mr. Nelson being first with a score of 32, followed by Mr. Morrison with a score of 25. Jas. Mair and S. N. de P. Green came next each with a score of 25, but of less merit than Mr. Morrison's score.

The greatest interest is also being manifested by the members in the other general contests now in progress. The monthly competitions which have afforded the members both practice and amusement, conclude with today's shoot. Three prizes are offered by the Association, one of \$5 for the highest aggregate score with the Martini-Henri rifles during the month's practice, which amounted to nine. A prize of \$4 is also given on the same lines for the highest score with the Snider-Enfield rifle. The President also gives a prize for the highest average score with either rifles, the winner to have attended not less than six out of the nine practice.

A consolation prize of \$5 is also given for the members whose average score does not exceed 60 and who have attended at least six practices. This match will be shot tomorrow at 13 o'clock between the members entitled to compete.

## The Grain Standards.

A largely attended and important meeting of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange was lately held in Winnipeg, when, in addition to the members, Gen. Supt. Whyte, of the C.P.R.; Gen. Supt. Baker, of the M. & N.W.; and General Agent Swinford, of the N.P. were present. After considerable discussion, during which the views of the representatives of the different sections of the grain and milling interests, gave a full and frank expression of opinion on various subjects brought before the meeting, the following resolutions were passed:

"That this general meeting unanimously endorses the resolution passed by the council on Thursday last, that inspection fees should be reduced to 40 cents per car, and that the whole fee go to the inspectors, they to provide assistants, etc., out of such fees."

The exchange is opposed to paying inspectors by salary unless the government is prepared to assume full responsibility for inspection, including all loss arising from misgrade. At present the inspectors are under heavy loads to make good all loss caused by misgrading.

It was further moved, "that in the opinion of this exchange the standards board as at present constituted, is altogether too cumbersome and the exchange recommends to the Dominion Government that the grain inspectors at Fort William and Winnipeg, and the chairman of the western board of examiners and arbitrators be constituted a permanent board to select such standards as the department may deem necessary."

It was also moved "that the standards as made by the last standards board, other than commercial grades—3 hard and frosted—be rejected, and that the inspectors be instructed to grade according to the wording of the act; and that this recommendation be forwarded to the department of inland revenue."

"That regular grades of wheat from interior points, containing an admixture of scoured wheat, be banned at Fort William separate from other grain."

"That in the opinion of this exchange it is advisable to have official weighmen placed at Winnipeg and Emerson in connection with the inspection department, so that any person desiring a government certificate of the weight of a carload of grain going into or out of an elevator at these points may be furnished with the same, the charge to be 25 cents per car."

In connection with the foregoing resolution it may be stated that two or three years ago the exchange secured the passage of an act at Ottawa authorizing the appointment, under proper regulations, of officials to be known as weighmen.

The last resolution passed was "that the exchange request the C.P.R. company to provide a tri-weekly train service on the Glenboro and Deloraine branches in order to meet the urgent requirements of the grain trade."

General Superintendent Whyte being present, a number of reasons why such a service should be established were advanced, the importance of which he recognized, and the meeting was informed that this matter was already the subject of correspondence between the officials here and in Montreal.

E. Taylor had the first fall of snow on Friday.

## THE TOWN FATHERS

Hold Their Regular Session in the Clerk's Office.

The regular meeting of the Council was held in the Clerk's office on Monday evening, Mayor Bogue in the chair and Councillors Kent, Wilson and Field present.

Communications and accounts were read as follows: J. Niblock, asking a grant on behalf of the Medicine Hat General Hospital; R. Snodde, account for sidewalks; Chas. Baker, electric light; H. Battell, inspector; H. U. Rorison, cinder account; E. Simpson & Co., asking for use of lane between River and Manitoba streets; O. B. Fysh, salary as Clerk.

The Finance committee reported progress and asked that business referred to them for consideration at the last regular meeting be held over till the return of the chairman, Councillor Hicks. No objection being raised, the Mayor granted the request.

The Fire, Water and Light committee advised that the fire by law was not sufficiently explicit, and recommended that it be amended to cover all contingencies and then strictly enforced.

The Health and Relief committee, to whom was referred the communication of D. McLean, recommended a system of drainage that would prevent a recurrence of the difficulties complained of by Mr. McLean.

The report of the Fire, Water and Light committee was adopted, and the report of the Health and Relief committee referred to the Board of Works for completion. The following accounts were ordered to be paid: H. Battell, Inspector, \$40.00; C. Baker, electric light, \$39.25; O. B. Fysh, Clerk, \$25.00. The accounts of R. Snodde, for sidewalks, and H. U. Rorison, for cinders, were ordered paid as soon as certified to by the chairman of Board of Works.

The communication of E. Simpson & Co., asking for use of lane at the back of their lumber yard, was referred to the Board of Works committee.

The Clerk was instructed to reply to Mr. Niblock that owing to the scarcity of municipal funds and the fact that a large sum had already been contributed privately by the town they could not see their way clear to grant the request at the present time.

Council adjourned.

## Royal Templars.

The regular weekly meeting of the Royal Degree of this order was held in the council chamber, Russell Hall, on Tuesday evening last. W. J. Nelson occupied the chair, Mrs. Geo. Barber the vice chair, and R. W. Thomas the Past Councilor's seat of honor.

Miss Katie Tapley was re-installed into the degree, Mr. Reg. A. McNeil was elected to membership.

The Secretary read a long letter from the Grand Secretary, urging the formation of a C. of T. Temple Corps in connection with the council. The aim of this branch of the order is to promote the moral, social and physical development of the young, the inculcation of principles of temperance, purity and integrity, to fix habits of reverence, courtesy and discipline and cultivate attributes of character, in the springtime of life.

Many existing Cadet corps are doing grand work along this line, and it is thought that Moose Jaw offers an exceptionally fine field for the establishment of a similar organization. The youth of our town, as a rule, will stand improvement especially in the line of moral and physical development. After some discussion the further consideration of the matter was adjourned for a week.

The Royal Templar Recognition Pins were presented by the Select Councilor to those entitled to receive the same. They are a neat pin, triangular in shape, with the words "Hope, Love, Truth" inscribed on the three sides, the whole surmounted by a crown. In the centre of the triangle is the letter "I" symbolic of the word "Immanuel," signifying "God is with us." They will make a neat scarf pin in addition to the real purpose for which they are intended.

After the transaction of general business the meeting concluded with the following programme:—Organ solo, Miss May Holdsworth; vocal solo, Miss Dena Battell; organ solo, James Simington; reading, W. J. Nelson; reading, Enoch Colpitts; organ solo, Miss L. Hannah.

## Coal.

I wish to inform the public that I am prepared to deliver.

**CANADIAN ANTHRACITE COAL**

Low Prices:—  
Economy: \$9.25  
Stove: \$9.25  
Nut: \$7.00

All orders accompanied by cash will receive prompt attention.

R. H. NEELAND.

## New Goods! New Goods!

Arriving in Daily.

Do not fail to examine our new fall and winter stock. This season we are preparing to show you the largest and most complete variety of high class goods in the trade, and you will find the prices down to the lowest point for CASH.

P.S.—Agent for Singer Mfg. Co.

M. J. MacLEOD.

## READY! PULL! BANG!

DEAD BIRDS! every time you use our shells.

Say, Sportsman, Are you going to shoot this fall? If so, look at the following prices:—  
Old Price. New. Old Price. New.  
American Loaded Shells \$3.00 \$2.50 King's Quick Shot " \$1.25 \$1.75  
Curtis & Harvey's Powder 1.50 .90 Smokeless " 3.00 2.50  
Dupont's Dom. Rifle " 75 .60 Shot, best chilled 12 10  
Blue Rival Shells, best, \$1.25—\$1.00.

Cheaper than they have ever been before, or will be. You will do well to see us before going out shooting.

SHELLS LOADED TO ORDER. GUNS FOR HIRE. GUN REPAIRING.

Sportsmen's Headquarters. — A. A. MELLER.

## E. A. BAKER & CO.

Have just received their annual consignment of China, Steel and Granite ware, consisting of Toilet Sets, Tea and Coffee Pots, Fancy Cups and Saucers, Plates, Tumblers, and all kinds of Household Utensils. CALL AND SEE THEM.

## COAL! COAL! COAL!

Our winter arrangements for the supply of the

## CELEBRATED GALT COAL, BOTH NUT AND LUMP.

are completed and a large stock of both kinds is now on hand.

Threshers can get Rock Bottom prices on Oils, Belts, Lace Leather, and all sundries used by them. Our stock of GROCERIES, FLOUR & FEED, HARDWARE, Etc., Etc., is larger than ever and at prices to suit the times.

## WE SELL GROCERIES

Wholesale Prices

To Anyone Who has the CASH.

If You are Interested Write for Catalogue.

## Smith & Burton

WHOLESALE GROCERS, BRANDON, MAN.

Consumers' Store: MacDonald Block, ROSS & AVENUE.  
Wholesale Store: Corner Pacific Ave. & Eleventh St.

## Clearing

## Sale...

For the next 30 days I will offer the stock recently purchased from Mr. Melhuish at a

## BIG SACRIFICE IN PRICES

In order to make room for an immense stock of new fall and winter goods to arrive shortly.

A nice dark colored imported tweed suit, to order, only \$16.50; heavy tweed pants and vest \$8.00; nine dollar pants for \$5.00. Now is your chance to secure a great bargain in clothing. Take a look over my stock before purchasing. Fit, finish and style guaranteed in every case.

## W. N. Mitchell.

## R. E. DORAN.

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

BOOTS & SHOES, SADDLES, HARNESS, WHIPS, TRUNKS, VALISES, HARNESSES, DRESSINGS AND OILS, AXLE OILS, AXLE GREASE, THE BEST IN TOWN 3 BOXES FOR 25CTS.

GIVE US A CALL.

## R. E. DORAN.

## POUND NOTICE.

Impounded on Sept. 21st, 2 mares, 1 bay with white face, branded on right shoulder N. 1 bright bay, no white, not branded. If not claimed will be sold according to law. JAMES CAMPBELL, Poundkeeper.

## LOST!

Two cows, one dark red and one light red, both branded O. 1 bay horse, branded T. 1 right side; six years old. Strayed from Caron about 1st May. \$10.00 reward offered for information that will lead to recovery. J. H. DICKINSON, Moose Jaw.

## NOTICE

Great slaughter sale at W. R. Campbell's for the next ten days. Take notice that as I am about to make some changes in business I will sell my entire stock or any portion of it for the next ten days for cash laid down here, and show the original invoices and prove that I am actually selling the goods at cost for cash and cash only. W. R. CAMPBELL.

## POUND NOTICE.

The following horses were impounded on Sept. 22nd:—1 bay horse, branded E. 1 bay pony mare and foal, four white feet and white stripe on face, clipped mane and tail, branded B. 1 bay colt branded S. 1 black stallion, two white hind feet and white stripe on face, branded S. 1 bay mare and colt, two white hind feet, branded S. 1 bay mare and foal, four white feet and white stripe on face, branded S. 1 bay horse; 1 black colt branded 7. 1 bay colt, white stripe on face, branded 7. 1 sorrel mare, two white hind feet and stripe in face, branded 16. 1 sorrel stallion, light mare and tail. J. H. COVENTRY, Poundkeeper, Sec. 25, Tp. 15, Rg. 24.